THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

THE COLORED CADET.

Continuation of the Trial—The Banished Cadets.

The trial of Cadet James W. Smith was continued yesterday. The examination of Cadets Bailey and Birney occupied the day. Other witnesses remain to be examined, and the trial will probably consume three days more. Besides two or three representatives of the press, there have been present but few spectators. At first it was assumed that, as the charges so flatly contradicted Smith's statement, the trial would be very short, and that thereafter he would be very promptly dropped from the rolls.

To the surprise of everybody, however, the charges that seemed so conclusive have gradually become rather foggy. Witnesses have indeed sworn to what they were expected to swear to. They have disclaimed, under oath, the language which in his formal "explanation" he had imputed to them. Cadet Anderson has sword that he didn't step on Cadet Smith's toes—and yet Cadet Smith's prospects have been brightening during every day of the trial.

Yesterday morning when Cadet Smith appeared at the court-room, he looked well, and his air was self-possessed. He is provided with a table at the right of the Judge-Advocate, and closely watches the witnesses and the Court—not with a perturbed or downcast look, but searchingly. When the direct examination of the witness is concluded, he hands to the Judge-Advocate his written questions, to be propounded in the cross-examination. The questions are always well framed, written in his own hand, and evidently prepared as occasion arises. Several times one member and another of the Court objects to a question; the court is cleared for deliberation; loud talking is heard within; the doors are presently reopened; and, in every case, the decision is announced to be "Objection overruled," and the questions are again put. Sometimes, it must be admitted, the questions were such as could only be permitted as indulgence, and perhaps were not strictly legal; but numbers of the court, and especially the Judge Advocate, in behalf of the prosecution, expressed a magnanimous disposition to allow the widest latitude in the cross-examination.

At least two of the witnesses who have been called to testify against him have betrayed such feeling, and at times such confusion, in rendering their testimony, that his own composure and patient wielding of his right to examine have created a strong impression in his favor. This is especially the case in view of the fact that it is found that the case turns simply upon the question whether or not Cadet Anderson stepped on his toes; and this question, it is already found, can only be settled by an agreement between Anderson and Smith upon the point, no other person being able to say that Anderson might not have done so.

The other question, as to what Cadet Smith says he heard Cadet Birney say, at the time, sinks into unimportance beside the former; for it has become clear that Smith's attention was distracted by some unusual cause so that he was found looking to the right when he should have been "dressing" to the left.

A fact should here be stated, which has not yet been brought to the attention of the Court, but which is well understood by at least some of the officers concerned:—It is that some two months ago Cadet Smith officially complained to the Commandant that Cadet Anderson had been annoying him by wantonly standing on his toes when he could do so covertly, and Anderson was called to account for the offense. Anderson gave the explanation that, "if he had trod on Cadet Smith's toes, he had not meant to do so." The examination of Cadet Birney yesterday was a remarkable scene. He is about the same age as Smith, and the contrast between his personal appearance and that of the accused was singularly effective.

Smith rapidly handed over his questions, when the direct examination of Birney was concluded; at last it came to the point, "Why have you pursued this course with regard to Cadet Smith?" and the answer came promptly, "Because I think he has lied." Cadet Smith bore this in a manner which, at all events, led lookers-on at the trial to believe that the charge was unjust.

THE "BANISHED CADETS."

Cadets Baird, Barnes, and Fleckinger have all returned to the Academy and have tendered their resignations. The members of the First Class who expelled them by mob violence have not yet been held to account, although, now that the secret is out, they do not pretend to deny their share in the transaction. Between the Smith case and the expulsion affair the officers of the Academy find their hands full of business.

The First Class men are understood to be somewhat nervous on account of the ominous silence of the authorities. The Fourth or lowest class have taken the pledge, since the affair of Baird, Barnes, and Fleckinger, and all the Classes of the Academy are now bound, upon honor, to abstain from intoxicating liquors.

ITALIAN UNITY.

A Letter from Vice-President Colfax.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—My Dear Sir:—While I recognize to the fullest extent the considerations of propriety which restrain American citizens, and especially those in official life, from active interference with the affairs of other lands, by illegal propagandism, improper intervention, etc., there is nothing in either propriety or usage which prevents the open expression of our joy when foreign countries take a step forward, to assimilate their institutions, in a greater or lesser degree, with those of which we are so justly proud, and which, with God's providence blessing them, have achieved for us, as a nation, our wonderful historical progress and development. I can, therefore, heartily respond to those emphatic words of Victor Emanuel to the Italian Parliament:—"Italy is free and one. It now depends on us only to render her great and happy."

We, who live here under the protection of a Constitution which unites so many millions of people into one nation, which forbids the establishment of any State religion, and which guarantees the free exercise of all religious thought, can realize the full import of those short but weighty words of the Italian King—free and one. And he says truly, that it depends on her people only, thus united and free, to render their nation great and happy. I would rejoice evermore if Italy had reached the summit of true popular sovereignty which our Republic has attained, for I am one of those who believe that republics, with wise men at their heads, are possible on all continents and in all parallels of latitude. She has, however, chosen her own form of government, and we cannot challenge her decision.

But I may add that nothing is clearer than if she desires to be great and happy she must establish and maintain, as the very corner-stone of United Italy, civil and religious liberty—the equality of all, under the law, by protecting in courts and parliaments the civil rights of the poorest as energetically and faithfully as those of the richest and most powerful; and as the fitting adjunct of this great idea of civil liberty, the right of all to worship God as their individual conscience commands, guaranteed alike to Jew and Gentile, to Protestant and Catholic, to priest and layman, to King and Pope. In this sign they will conquer; for out of this new life of civil and religious liberty will flow peace and happiness, progress and prosperity, with material and national development and advancement, as surely as healthful streams flow from fountains of purity.

Respectfully yours, SCHUYLER COLFAX.

Theodore Roosevelt, Esq., Chairman Executive Committee.

SECOND EDITION

Ways of the West.

Another Hotel Burned.

Ice Blockade in the Potomac.

Severe Cold Weather.

Orange and Alexandria Railway.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Orange and Alexandria Railway.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—We hear on the authority of the New Jersey Railroad Company that the Orange and Alexandria Railroad authorities have offered to take the Aquia creek passengers to Richmond.

FROM THE WEST.

Obituary.

HELENA, Montana, Jan. 9.—J. N. Parker, in charge of the educational interests of the Crow Indians, and a brother of Colonel Eli S. Parker, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, died suddenly of erysipelas at Boseman, Montana, on the 6th inst.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

The Weather.

NORWICH, Jan. 10.—The thermometer is 19 degrees below zero this morning.

Hotel on Fire.

BOSTON, Jan. 10.—A fire in the basement of the Sherman House last night created some consternation among the guests, but was extinguished with small damage.

Severe Cold Weather.

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 10.—The thermometer in Littleton this morning was twenty-four degrees below zero; in Lancaster thirty-one below, and in Concord, five below.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Ice Blockade on the Potomac.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The Potomac river is again closed by ice several inches in thickness.

THE NEW APPORTIONMENT.

Provisions of the Bill to Be Presented—Number of Representatives Fixed Upon.

A Washington despatch to the New York *Tribune* says:—Judge Mercur, of the House Judiciary Committee, to which was referred the subject of a new Congressional apportionment, and the various bills relating thereto, has prepared a report, and a bill to accompany it, which the committee has instructed him to report to the House. This he will do to-morrow, or as soon as he can obtain the floor. The report of the bill will be printed and recommitted. The following is the substance of the report:—

That inasmuch as said bill was acted upon by each House of Congress prior to the taking of the ninth census, and with the object of having Representatives elected under it in the year 1870, many of its provisions have become useless and impracticable, yet the House of Representatives thereby indicated 275 Representatives and the Senate 300 Representatives, as the number of which the House should be composed. The committee has given due consideration to the fact.

Believing, however, that 300 Representatives, to be increased by the admission of new States, is a greater number than public policy now requires, it is concluded to report in favor of 280 members, commencing with the XLIIId Congress. This number is arrived at by fixing upon 137,800 persons as the ratio, and also by giving an additional Representative to each State that has a fraction greater than one moiety of the said ratio.

Upon this basis, the only States whose representation will be reduced will be New Hampshire and Vermont, each of which will lose one Representative. The States of Maine, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Delaware, Louisiana, Ohio, Florida, Oregon, West Virginia, Nevada, and Nebraska will each maintain their present representation. The States of Massachusetts, New York, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, California, and Minnesota will each gain one over its present representation. The States of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Georgia, Texas, Wisconsin, and Kansas will each gain two. The States of Missouri, Michigan, and Iowa will each gain three, and the State of Illinois will gain four.

This report and the following bill are based upon the census just completed:—

The bill proposes that from and after the 3d day of March, 1873, the House of Representatives shall be composed of 280 members, to be apportioned among the several States in accordance with the provisions of this act, as follows:

States.	*Rep.*	*States.*	*Rep.*
Vermont	2	Kentucky	10
New Hampshire	2	Tennessee	9
Maine	5	Indiana	12
Massachusetts	11	Illinois	18
Rhode Island	2	Missouri	12
Connecticut	4	Arkansas	4
New York	32	Michigan	9
New Jersey	7	Florida	1
Pennsylvania	26	Texas	6
Delaware	1	Iowa	9
Maryland	6	Wisconsin	8
Virginia	9	California	4
North Carolina	8	Minnesota	3
South Carolina	5	Oregon	1
Georgia	9	Kansas	3
Alabama	7	West Virginia	3
Mississippi	6	Nevada	1
Louisiana	5	Nebraska	1
Ohio	19		

A proviso is inserted that after such apportionment shall have been made, when any new State shall be admitted into the Union, the Representative or Representatives of such new State shall be additional to the number of 280, herein limited.

Had Forgotten Something.

"I say, cap'n," said a little-eyed man, as he landed from the steamboat at Natchez—"I say, cap'n, this 'ere ain't all." "That's all the baggage you brought on board, sir," replied the captain. "Well; see now, it's according to list—four boxes, three chests, two ban' boxes, a portmanty, two hams (one part cut), three ropes of inyons, and a tea-kettle; but I'm dubersum. I feel there's something short, though I've counted 'em nine times, and never took my eyes off 'em while on board; there's something not right, somehow." "Well, stranger, the time's up. That's all I know of; so bring up your wife and five children out of the cabin and we're off." "Them's um! darn it—them's um!" he exclaimed. "I knowed I'd forgot something."

—A clergyman of Quincy, Ill., thinks more of his shotgun than of any other Christmas present received by him.

THIRD EDITION

Terrible Disaster at Sea

Burning of a Coolie Ship.

425 LIVES LOST.

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

The McGarrahan Claim

Work Before the Committes.

Indiana's Representatives.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Steamship Subsidies.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Parties appeared before the House Commerce Committee to-day, to urge the passage of a bill introduced by General Schenck foe a steamship line from various ports of the United States to Europe. As there were several gentlemen who wished to be heard on the subject, definite action on the subject was postponed until the next meeting. There is very little prospect of any concurrent legislation at this session in favor of steamship lines, owing to the want of time and indisposition of members to take up any thing except most necessary and pressing public business.

National Soldiers' Asylum.

The House Military Committee commenced the examination of winesses this morning relative to the investigation ordered at the last session of the management of the National Soldiers' Asylum, of which General Butler is President. General Butler was in attendance to-day, and General Farnsworth, who instituted the matter, examined witnesses. Only two witnesses were examined, both of whom were employed by General Butler in the asylum, but nothing was elicited of importance. The investigation will be continued from day to day.

Extradition Treaties.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee after agreeing to several extradition treaties heard an argument from General Talmadge, of New York, in favor of the Venezuelan claimants.

Nominations Hanging Fire.

The nominations of Kramer and Root, for foreign appointments, hang fire.

The McGarrahan Claim.

The House Judiciary Committee heard two witnesses to-day in the McGarrahan claim. Mr. Stoddart, private secretary to Mr. Lincoln, for signing land patents, swore that he signed the patent for the Penoshe Grende claim, but is not certain whether it was for McGarrahan or not. Mr. Granger, who kept the records in the Land Office at that time, swore that his desk was broken open and the records taken out, but he does not know who did it, or whether the documents abstracted related to this matter.

Instructing Representatives How to Vote.

Considerable amusement was created in the House by the reading of a despatch from the Indiana Legislature that a joint resolution has been passed by that body instructing members of the Indiana delegation in Congress to vote against San Domingo. Voorhees said he hoped his colleague would obey instructions.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Burning of a Coolie Ship.

BOSTON, Jan. 10.—A letter dated Batavia, Nov. 16, received in this city states that the Italian ship Ancona, from Macao, for Callao, with coolies was set on fire when near Neptune Island, and abandoned by the captain and crew, who were saved by a San Salvador ship. One hundred and twelve of the coolies were picked up by the ship Juan Pore. The remainder of the coolies, 425 in number, perished in the flames.

Arrived, steamer Siberia, from Liverpool, at Boston.

FROM NEW YORK.

Death of an Old Boatman.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Jan. 10.—Captain Oliver Burgher, an old and well-known Hudson river boatman, died yesterday of typhoid fever.

FROM THE STATE.

Obituary.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 10.—James McAuley, President of the Iron City Bank, and for many years President of Select Council, died last night.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—THIRD SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Petitions on various subjects were presented, including some in relation to pensions and stamped envelopes.

Mr. Yates presented a petition from citizens of Illinois, asking for an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, recognizing the Supreme Being. He stated that this subject had been agitated for five or six sessions, and he had been notified that a large number of similar petitions had accumulated.

He desired that the Committee on the Judiciary should make a report. Nine-tenths of the people of Illinois believed there should be such an amendment by which the supremacy of God should be acknowledged. They believe that to God they are indebted for our success in many wars, for equal rights and liberty throughout this land. Some report should be made upon the subject.

On his motion the petition was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Sherman, from the Committee on Finance, reported adversely on the supplementary bill to reduce taxes and for other purposes.

Mr. Carpenter, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back the bill authorizing the President to accept the resignation of any U. S. judge whenever satisfactory proof shall be produced of his physical or other infirmities, the said judge to receive salary during his natural life, provided that, if after retirement he shall accept any other office of profit the salary shall cease. He asked action on the bill.

Mr. Casserly said this was too important a subject to be acted upon now, and at his request the bill went over.

Mr. Buckingham introduced a joint resolution authorizing the President to appoint a joint committee to determine the claims for damages on commerce of the United States by British cruisers. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Harlan introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of War to construct a telegraph line to military posts on the Missouri river. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Ross offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the Secretary of the Interior to transmit copies of all correspondence relative to the disposal of the Miami Indian reservation or any part thereof subsequent to 1865.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill for the removal of political disabilities, which provides that all persons should be relieved excepting persons who left the Cabinet and Congress in 1860 and 1861, and such as have held office since May 31, 1870. Referred to the Committee on Disabilities.

Mr. Conkling said persons who deemed themselves aggrieved, had asked him to introduce a bill relative to goods purchased for importation prior to January 1, 1870. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Sawyer asked the Senate to proceed to the consideration of the bill to relieve certain persons therein named from legal and political disabilities imposed by the fourth amendment of the Constitution of the United States, and for other purposes.

Mr. Pomeroy objected to the bill, expressing his surprise that Southern Senators one day want the removal of political disabilities wholesale, and the next asked for measures to protect them from outrages. He was at a loss to understand the reason for this course.

Mr. Harris explained that the disturbances and outrages occurred by the acts of persons who labor under political disabilities.

Mr. Saulsbury said all this might be obviated by an enunciation of the principle in both branches of Congress that there ought to be a test, namely, did the person in whose behalf the application was made vote the Republican ticket? In other words, "whereas he was once a sinner he is now a saint."

Mr. Pomeroy replied that the Democratic party inaugurated the Rebellion in the South. If a party did wrong and repented of it, that was a good sign of loyalty. If a man can repudiate the Democratic party of the South, his good act should be recognized. He was willing to vote for universal amnesty when men can keep the peace and support a good government. He wanted to know whether lives and property were safe in the South. He was opposed to amnesty to men so long as they kept up disturbances.

The morning hour expired, and, without further action on the bill, the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill revising the laws relative to the mint, assay offices and coinage of the United States.

The question was stated to be on concurring in the amendment yesterday in Committee of the Whole.

A debate took place in which Messrs. Cole, Stewart, A. G. Thurman, Casserly, and Corbett opposed any change, and Messrs. Sherman and Morrill, of Vermont, Howell and Warner advocated the amendment.

The Senate non-concurred in the amendment, yeas 25, nays 26.

The bill passed, yeas 36, nays 14.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Garfield presented a remonstrance of 307 women of Ohio against woman suffrage.

The House resumed the consideration of the joint resolution for the appointment of commissioners to Dominica.

Mr. Willard, a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, explained why he was found voting yesterday with so few of his Republican colleagues against taking the resolution from the Speaker's table. He was opposed to the acquisition of the Republic of Dominica by treaty or by joint resolution, and therefore he was opposed to taking any step looking to that acquisition. He was unwilling to authorize the friends of acquisition in working this machinery in aid of their scheme. It was charged, and not denied, that the commission was to return to Washington in time for Congress to act on the report at this session. What opportunity then would the commission have for obtaining the information directed were the commissioners to inquire only of Fabens or Baez or Cazneau, or were they to traverse the republic and ascertain facts for themselves. If the latter, they would require not two weeks, but six months or a year. The scope of the investigation was so broad, that the idea that the commissioners was to bring back any valuable information was absurd. It was impossible for the commission to report anything from their own observation, but a report would be made, and would be given to the country as the report of the commissioners.

Mr. Cox opposed the joint resolution. After discussing the details of the measure he said the proviso of Mr. Ambler may not pass. It is sugar-coating this measure by a pretense of information. It is annexation in fact. If annexation is accomplished there is no need of this commission. If it is not to be accomplished, what need is there then? The information is already here, all we want. It was sent in last night. Let us print and read what we have; it is voluminous, but does it give the list of grants and jobs always to the treaty. I assert there is such a list. It was not sent to the Senate. It was called for a resolution I drew last session. The annexation will be that of husks; the kernels are already gone to private parties. What do you want the island for? A post for commerce? Had you not better first revive commerce? How our phantom ships and ghostly steamers will sail into Samana! Oh, but it is manifest destiny! Democrats are invited to our old policy and charged with inconsistency by those who always opposed us. So you radicals are copying the despised Democracy, are you? "Is Saul also among the prophets?" Remember that no one but Prince Arthur could wield the Prince's magic sword. I am not against this scheme because it adds territory, but because it is a private, wicked scheme. Jefferson was for extended empire, but, as he said, with self-government we are departing in many ways from the Jeffersonian standard and policy. I find but one precedent for this, and that hardly analogous—not the Puritan way of taking the lands of the Pequods, but Joshua sending spies to go over Jordan and search out the land. They went into Jericho and kept bad company. I do not object because the territory is not conterminous—it is as near as California was—nor because we swallow 200,000 colored people. After taking in four millions we can digest a few more. The man who swallowed the pumpkin worried down a peach.

I oppose the scheme because it is a specious, prearranged, corrupt job, and no commission can deodorize its putrescence. It is not to be compared to the achievements of the Democracy in their expanding policy. When the Democracy obtain power, they will take care of the Monroe doctrine and territorial expansion.

Mr. Hoar explained the reasons which led him to differ from the majority of his colleagues.

He did not concur in the idea that respect for the President of the United States required them to support this measure. The Committee on Foreign Affairs had refused to report a proposition for the appointment of commissioners to form a treaty, but instead of that had reported a proposition for the perpetration of a farce as great as had ever been enacted on such a subject. He was not willing to annex to a self-governing republic an island which would be filled with the scum of the tropics, the adventurers of all lands, who would come to influence the Government of this country. In eleven States there was a rebellious element striking hands with Tammany Hall and striving to obtain possession of the Government for the next four years, and he was not willing to do anything to add to that danger.

Mr. Stevenson spoke in favor of the acquisition of Dominica and of its admission as one of the Territories of the Union. He did not want any information about the island. He found it crystalized in books. He found that the island was rich in mines of gold, silver, copper, iron, and coal. He found that it was rich in bays and harbors, one of which was the key of the Gulf. He found that the climate, though tropical, was less unwholesome than elsewhere in the West Indies. Its soil was exceedingly fertile, producing sugar, coffee, cotton, and tropical fruits; and he found that its political constitution was modelled after that of the United States.

Mr. Voorhees sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a telegraphic despatch, stating that the Senate of Indiana had just passed a joint resolution instructing the Senators and requesting the Representatives from that State to vote against the annexation of San Domingo. (Laughter.)

Mr. Orth remarked that everybody knew how the Democratic party in Indiana had obtained control of the Senate, and would not be surprised at the action of that body.

Mr. Potter spoke against the acquisition of Dominica.

Mr. Swann, a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, also spoke against the joint resolution. He regarded the vote about to be taken as one involving important and vital issues.

He would not assail the President of the United States, but he would ask why did the President manifest such interest in this matter? Why did they see Senators and Cabinet officers lobbying in the House in favor of that measure? If the Postmaster General had no more influence in the House than he had in his own State of Maryland, he should have been kept in his department attending to its business, which was sadly in need of attention, instead of coming to the House to try to influence its legislation.

Mr. Fitch said he should vote for the pending resolution and against the eviscerating amendment of the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Ambler). He should vote for it because he believed it would be followed by the annexation of Dominica and then of Hayti and Cuba.

Mr. Ela opposed the joint resolution as one tending to entangling alliances with a foreign people having no common interest with the people of the United States, who had already in their midst enough of conflicting elements.

Mr. Farnsworth declared if the amendment offered by Mr. Ambler were agreed to he would vote for the joint resolution, but otherwise he would vote against it.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, sustained the joint resolution, and opposed the amendment of Mr. Ambler as only tending to produce delay and thus kill the investigation.

Mr. Ambler denied having offered the amendment with any such intention.

Mr. Butler accepted the statement, but always attributed to a man's act its natural consequences.

Mr. Dewees asked him if the subject would not stand debate?

Mr. Butler replied that it would stand debate even from the false friends of the party. He had heard many painful things, but none more so than the telegraphic despatch from Indiana, not that the Senate organized through fraud should send such a message, but that it should have been sent to the honored and revered Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Sumner). Since he misnamed the morning star, "Nor man nor fiend hath fallen so far."

Mr. Voorhees remarked that a majority of the Republicans had been elected to the Indiana Senate, but that enough of them had been disgusted by the [illegible] vote as they did.

Mr. Butler went on to say that the political party which would set itself up against annexation of territory would come to nought. It was the doctrine of Jefferson, of Jackson, of Polk, and of every Democratic administration, and had now come to be accepted as the doctrine of the country.

Mr. Bingham sustained the joint resolution, and opposed Mr. Ambler's resolution as unnecessary, and as only tending to promote delay. He pointed with pride to the vast acquisitions of territory by this Government in the past, and to the immigration from the north of Europe promoted by that territorial expansion.

At the conclusion of Mr. Bingham's remarks, Mr. Garfield proposed a further extension of fifteen minutes of the time allowed for the discussion.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts—I object.

Mr. Garfield—Listen to the gentleman who cracks a whip objecting to debate. (Excitement.)

Mr. Butler—And listen to the man whose back smarts. (Laughter.)

Mr. Morgan—The House is under the domination of a whip-cracker.

The discussion was closed by Mr. Orth in support of the resolution. He declared that nothing could be discovered in the resolution when honestly examined which could deter any member, much less a member on his own side of the House, from giving it his support. It contained but one single proposition, that the President of the United States, a man in whom a large majority of the House had confidence, should appoint three commissioners to proceed to the Island of St. Domingo and there acquire certain information, to be laid before the American Congress and the American people.

He knew nothing about the character of those commissioners; but he entertained no doubt as to the result of the report on the acquisition of that island.

After a two hours debate on the Dominican resolution, the House proceeded to vote on the resolution offered by Mr. Ambler:—That the passage of the resolution should not be construed or understood as committing the Government to the policy of annexing Dominica. The amendment was agreed to by 108 to 76.

THE LOST STEAMER.

Terrible Situation of the Officers and Crew of the Saginaw—Shipwrecked on a Barren Island.

The possibility of the loss of the United States steamer Saginaw, on the coral reefs of the Pacific Ocean, the news of which event was given to the public yesterday, was suggested several days ago. While on her voyage from Honolulu to the Midway Islands, where she was to have concluded certain preliminary surveys of a newly-discovered harbor in the group, she went ashore on the French Frigate, or Pecan Island, as it is more recently called, lying in her track. This dangerous island is situated in latitude 23 deg. 40 min. north, and longitude 67 deg. west, in a west-by-north half-north direction from Honolulu, about 500 miles distant, and about half way between the Sandwich and the Midway Islands. Its summit is only twenty feet above the level of the sea, and perfectly bare. No fresh water is to be found upon it, and herein lies the danger to be apprehended to the officers and crew. A small quantity of provisions appears to have been got ashore from the wreck through the fearful surf and breakers during the sixteen days elapsing between the going ashore and the breaking up of the Saginaw. The unfortunate people of the ship were at once placed upon quarter rations, and every precaution taken to eke out the scanty stores until relief should reach them. Naval officers do not so much fear the loss of the castaways by starvation as through thirst. The Saginaw, as is customary in steamers, carried her fresh water in wrought-iron tanks, not readily moved or handled in small boats under the circumstances surrounding the ship, and there are usually no barrels or casks on such vessels in which any great quantity of water may be stored to carry ashore. The supply of water must then have been very scanty, and unless, as is very improbable, fresh-water springs or wells were discovered, or a fall of rain took place, the poor fellows must have been put on a very short allowance of water—a deprivation of the most painful and exhausting character. Before the little schooner Kona Packet or the feeble steamer Kilanea, despatched from Honolulu, could have reached the sufferers, they would have been on short rations of food and water for more than sixty-five days, if they had not entirely consumed their stock. The length of time consumed by the captain's gig in making 500 miles—a voyage protracted greatly beyond the time that was reasonably expected, in consequence of head winds and unfavorable seas, added to the growing exhaustion and weakness of the gallant crew—must have occasioned great disappointment to the wrecked crew, who looked for certain relief, and possibly served out supplies more liberally on that account. Commander Sicard, who is a resident of Utica, in New York, is an officer of great energy and resources, of undoubted pluck and forethought, and under his charge it is not doubted that everything has been done that skill and wisdom could suggest to make the situation of his ship's company as comfortable and safe as possible under the trying circumstances. He has been undoubtedly aided by a gallant corps of officers, and obeyed by his men as faithfully as if they were on the deck of the Saginaw floating securely in a home port. It is certain that all hands will suffer terribly before rescued, but it is hoped that by a judicious distribution of provisions and water the lives of all will be saved until ample supplies and succor reach them. The fact, however, cannot be disguised that the safety of the poor shipwrecked men depends greatly on the supply of fresh water, which is undoubtedly very small. It may be remarked in this connection that, as the island lies in the centre of the great Pacific whale-fishery ground, it is not impossible that some whaling vessel cruising in the vicinity has discovered the shipwrecked party and extended relief. But this chance is very small, and not to be depended upon. The relief probably must come from Honolulu.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Mandamus Refused.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Peirce and Finletter.

In the Common Council contested election case of Henry Eisenbrown (Democrat) vs. William K. White (Republican), the contestant asked this Court to issue a writ of mandamus commanding City Commissioner Locke to certify that the sixteen persons signing the petition were qualified electors of the Sixteenth ward. After hearing counsel the Court refused to allow the writ, saying, however, that they did not feel called upon to decide the question, because the act of Assembly under which the contest was instituted did not require such a certificate, but left the members of Common Council to be the judges of the qualifications of the electors.

Prison Cases.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Allison, P. J.

In the case of James Hasson, charged with committing an outrage upon the person of a young lady, the jury this morning rendered a verdict of guilty.

John McCuen, alias Skinny Jones, pleaded guilty to the charge of larceny. It appeared that on last Tuesday afternoon he entered the house No. 720 Wallace street by forcing a back window, and stole away watches, jewelry, silver ware, and clothing, worth nearly $1000. He was arrested by the detectives, who recovered a part of the stolen property.

John Wilson pleaded guilty to a charge of larceny.

Mary A. Twible pleaded guilty to the charge of being a common scold. She admitted that she would scold "sometimes."

James Hamil pleaded guilty to the charge of assault and battery.

James Smith and William Wilson peaded guilty to the charge of larceny.

Henry Donnelly pleaded guilty to two bills charging larceny.

John Stimler was acquitted of a charge of malicious mischief in tearing down a chimney that stood upon a party wall, the proof being that the operation was only for the purpose of putting up a new chimney.

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	110⅞	10·37 A. M.	111
10.18 "	111	11·00 "	110⅞
10·25 "	110⅞	12·50 "	111

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 110¾@111; 5-20s of 1862, 109@109¼; do. 1864, 108½@108¾; do. 1865, 108⅝@108⅞; do., July, 1865, 107⅝@107⅞; do., July, 1867, 108@108¼; do. July, [illegible]

FOURTH EDITION

Exciting Debate in the House.

The Dominican Resolution.

It Passes by a Decisive Vote.

Ambler's Amendment.

Louisiana Senatorial Election.

Sketch of Hon. J. R. West.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Soldiers' National Asylum.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The House Committee on Military Affairs this morning commenced the examination of witnesses in connection with the investigation of the management of the National Asylum.

General B. F. Butler, President of the asylum, and General Farnsworth, prosecuting the inquiry, were present before the committee.

Mr. Clancy, clerk to the President of the Board of Managers of the asylum, and Mr. Whitney, a clerk in General Butler's office in this city, were examined as witnesses. The examination was very brief, and elicited no facts of importance. Another witness, Colonel W. H. Weigel, of Baltimore, formerly of Butler's staff, was present, but was not examined for lack of time. The investigation will be continued next week. The effort seems to be to impugn Butler's management and use of the funds of the institution.

Passage of the Dominican Resolution.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The House has passed the Dominican resolution, with Ambler's amendment tacked on.

It must now go back to the Senate.

The Vote on the Resolution—Mr. Ambler's Amendment.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—At 2 o'clock the House proceeded to vote on Mr. Ambler's amendment to the San Domingo resolution, which provides that nothing in the resolution of the Senate shall be construed as committing Congress to the policy of annexation. Friends of the San Domingo scheme were surprised, as the roll was called to hear various responses from Republicans in favor of the amendment. It was carried by a vote of—yeas 106; nays, 76. The resolution as amended was then passed.

The resolution as amended will now go to the Senate, where it will be delayed.

FROM THE SOUTH.

United States Senator Elected in Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 10.—J. R. West was elected United States Senator on the first ballot by a large majority. There is great rejoicing among Governor Warmouth's friends over this signal success.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—Cotton firm and in fair demand; sales of 3000 bales uplands at 15⅛c.; Orleans at 15⅜c. Flour quiet but firm; sales of 10,000 bbls. State at $5·30@6·60; Ohio at $6·10@6·70; Western at $5·30@7; Southern at $6·25@8·35. Wheat quiet but firm; sales of 35,000 bushels No. 2 spring at $1·44; winter red Western at $1·47@1·50. Corn firmer; sales of 3800 bushels new mixed Western at 77. Oats firm; sales of 26,000 bushels Ohio at 60@62½c. Beef steady. Pork steady. Lard steady. Whisky firm at 91c.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 10.—Cotton firm; middling uplands, 15@15⅛c.; low middling, 14¼c. Flour quiet but steady; Howard street superfine, $5@5·50; do. extra, $6@6·75; do. family, $7@8·50; City Mills superfine, $5·50@7·25; do. extra, $6·50@7·75; do. family, $8@10·50; Western superfine, $5@5·37½; do. extra, $6@6·75; do. family, $6·75@7·50. Wheat firm and stock scarce; choice white, $1·75@1·85; fair to prime, $1·45@1·70; prime to choice red, $1·70@1·80; fair to good, $1·40@1·60; common, $1·30@1·35; Ohio and Indiana, $1·45@1·55; Pennsylvania, $1·50. Corn—White, no receipts and nominally 80@82c.; yellow firm at 80c. Oats active at 56@57c. Rye quiet at 85@95c. Provisions unchanged. Whisky quiet at 90@91c.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Tuesday, Jan. 10, 1871.

Gold is quiet and steady, with a slight upward tendency. Sales opened and closed at 110⅞, but advanced during the morning to 111.

Governments continue active, but prices are hardly so strong.

Stocks were very active at a further advance. Sales of city 6s, old, at 100; new do. at 100¼, and Lehigh Gold Loan at 87¼ for the 1000s and 88 for the smaller bonds, an advance.

Canal shares were neglected. 8 was bid for Schuylkill, 16¾ for the preferred do., and 34⅛ for Lehigh

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$5000 Am Gold......110⅞	200 sh Penna.ls.b30. 62
$2000 Pa 6s 3 se....105	100 do......ls. 62⅛
$5500 City 6s, N..ls.100¼	4 do......ls. 62
$3100 do......2d.100¼	200 do..ls.b30. 62⅛
$1000 do......b3.100¼	100 do.......... 62
$12000 do...ls.b3.100¼	300 do...ls.2d. 62
$200 do.........100¼	200 do.....b30. 62⅛
$2000 do......4d.100¼	200 do...ls.b30. 61¾
$4900 do......4d.100¼	100 sh Reading R.c.49·81
$4000 do......b4.100¼	40 do.......... 49¾
$1000 do.........100¼	100 do......b5.49·81
$3900 do..Old.ls.100	600 do..ls.b30. 49¾
$1000 5-20s, '67, Jan.	109 do......ls. 49¾
& July..108	100 do.......... 49¾
$3700 O C & A 7s.ls. 80	100 do.......c. 49¾
17000 Phila & E 7s.. 86	100 do..b30wn. 49¾
$$1000 N Cent R Bds	500 do..ls.b60. 49¾
due in 1900... 88¼	500 do.........49·81
$50000 W & Franklin	300 do..ls.s60. 49¾
1st mt bds.... 86	50 do.......... 49¾
$5000 Sch N 6s'82.b60 74	100 do.......c. 49¾
$500 Leh gold L... 88	500 do.....b30.49·81
$2000 do...ls.b5. 87¼	15 sh Cata Prf.ls. 38
10 sh Mech Bank.. 31½	25 sh O C & A R.ls. 46¼
4 sh Lit Sch RR.. 43	50 sh Hestonville.. 16

SECOND BOARD.

$500 Bel. & Del 2m. 87	500 sh Read R..b30. 49¾
$200 City 6s New..100¼	200 do.....s30.49·69
$15000 do......s5.100¼	500 do.......2d. 49¾
$2000 Pa 6s, 2 se....104	2 sh O C & A R... 46¼
$100 C & A m 6s, 89	100 do.......... 46⅛
cash . 94	12 sh Penna RR.. 62¼
$5000 Leh Gold L.... 87¼	10 do.......... 62⅛
$1000 Phil & E 7s.... 86¼	100 sh Sch Nav Pf.. 16¾
$19000 Pa & N Y C 7s 91¾	20 sh Cam & Am R.120¾

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, Jan. 10.—Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $28@30 ℔ ton.

Seeds—Cloverseed comes forward slowly, and the article is in demand at 11@11½c. per lb. Timothy is nominal at $5·50 and Flaxseed at $2@2·10.

There is less activity in the Flour market, but with light receipts and stocks, relatively high prices for Wheat, holders are firm in their views. The demand is principally from the home consumers, whose purchases foot up 1300 barrels, including superfine at $4·50@4·75; Pennsylvania and Western extras at $5@5·50; Northwestern extra family at $6·25@7; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6@6·50; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $6·25 for low grade up to $7·25 for choice, and fancy brands at $7·50@8, as in quality. Rye Flour sells at $5·12½@5·25. In Corn Meal no sales were reported.

The receipts of Wheat are very moderate, and for prime lots, the offerings of which are light, a steady demand prevails. Sales of 2000 bushels at $1·55@1·58; for Indiana red, $1·60@1·65; for amber, $1·55; for Ohio red, $1·45; for prime Pennsylvania do., $1·40, and $1·40 for Delaware do. Rye may be quoted at 88@90c. for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is quiet. Sales of 2000 bushels at 76@77c. for yellow and 75@76c. for Western mixed. Oats sell at 57@58c. for white Pennsylvania and Western, and 55@56c. for mixed.

Whisky may be quoted at 93@94c. for Western [illegible]

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph

UNITING THE OCEANS.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Our country has duties resulting from her primacy among the nations of the New World, which we rejoice to see her accept with alacrity and perform with heartiness. Having first spanned the continent by a railroad across the Isthmus of Darien, and then opened a short cut from Australia, Japan, and China to Western Europe, by way of steamships on either ocean and a railroad from her Atlantic ports to San Francisco, she has recently made a valuable though negative contribution to the sum of human knowledge, by surveying the narrowest isthmus of Central America at several points, and establishing the impracticability of traversing it by a ship canal. Though these surveys are not yet absolutely completed, it is already morally certain that no ship canal can there be made, for we assume that no words need be wasted on the notion that ocean steamers might be floated across mountain ranges on water levels filled and refilled by pumps propelled by steam or wind. There are projects which need but a clear statement to secure their instant and contemptuous rejection.

Yet the narrow middle of our continent will yet be crossed by a ship canal, as the isthmus which connects Asia with Africa has just been. Whether that canal shall traverse Nicaragua, Guatemala, or that portion of Southern Mexico known as the Isthmus o Tehuantepec, careful surveys must determine. Formidable as the obstacles encountered on the Nicaragua route are, we cannot regard them as insurmountable; and we believe it practicable to traverse Guatemala in like manner. But the ninety millions of dollars required to construct the Suez Canal and its ports afford many excellent reasons for hesitation and inquiry prior to a decision as to the route to be preferred.

That an American company, under the favor of our Government, has just obtained a liberal concession for a ship canal over the Tehuantepec route, and that an American surveying party, conveyed by a national vessel, has gone down to make the first thorough survey, are themes of national congratulation; for of all possible routes for a transcontinental ship canal this is the one which our country should prefer to find practicable. It not only lies nearer to our frontier and the bulk of our people, but it gives us communication with our kinsmen on the Pacific by a much shorter route than any rival. Its northern terminus may be said to confront our Atlantic seaboard, along which vessels traversing it must pass on their way to or from Europe. *Any* ship canal across this continent must benefit us far more than any people of the Old World; but a ship canal across Tehuantepec would be at least twice as advantageous to us as one constructed upon any other route. We therefore hope and trust that this route will be found eminently practicable, and that a few more years will suffice to insure and perfect the construction of the Tehuantepec ship Canal.

"CAN THE WORLD BE CHRISTIANIZED?"

From the Beverly Weekly Visitor.

This question was debated some weeks ago in the Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, and the many ideas expressed at that time as to what "Christianized" might mean, and also the opinion with some that such a thing was possible, have induced us to make the following remarks on the subject:—

As to what is "Christianized," to our mind, ought not to be a difficult question. The etymology of the word requires that for a community, country, or world to be "Christianized" a majority of the people at least should profess and practice the teachings of the Christian religion. For example, we would not call Beverly "Republicanized" if a majority of its citizens were voting or acting with an opposite political party. To be "Republicanized" there ought to be at least one majority acting with the organized Republican party. Or for an island to be "Americanized," it would be supposed that ideas and customs peculiar to that part of America understood, should prevail among the people of the island. Therefore, for a world, or country, or island to be Christianized, a majority, no matter how small, should profess to practice the teachings of Christianity, as required by its founders. Any other inference would be untenable. It is therefore evident to us that the world cannot be Christianized, from the following facts:—

First. The past experience of eighteen hundred years is against it. Christianity was then first introduced into the world by a miracle, by one hundred and twenty inspired men, on the day of the Jewish Pentecost. The scene of that remarkable event is now inhabited by a people worshipping Mahomet as the greatest prophet ever sent by God to man. The Christian religion spread in all directions, through the zeal of the new Church, and was for a time received everywhere—north, south, east, and west. The teachings of that holy religion are now dead in all places where it was taught in its beginning. Towards the west of Europe a great political power was made out of it, thus slaughtering its principle by wholesale, and for a thousand years the so-called Christianity of Europe could not boast of purer morals than China or any other heathen country of equal intellectual and social attainments. And Christianity exists to-day in Europe, to a considerable extent, only in name.

Passing over to America, the English came and taught this religion to their children and to the native savages of the soil. For a time they were listened to and its precepts largely practised. To-day the Indians, as a class, know nothing, even theoretically, of that religion, and the descendants of the teachers almost nothing of it practically. But in place of it, on the one hand, is treachery, rapine, and murder, as a national characteristic with the red man; and on the other supreme selfishness, covetousness, pride, love of distinction, and war are ruling elements among the enlightened citizens of the United States; both conditions being equally at variance with Christianity.

The Christian religion may be yet taught and received among people who are strangers to it, as among the islands of the sea; but with a growth and prosperity, individual and national, it will die out, leaving only the *name* to live behind it. 1800 years is sufficient time, if not to Christianize a world, at least a nation or town, but no evidence of such thing now exists.

Secondly. We argue that the world cannot be Christianized from the fact that the great majority of men are opposed to its principles. It is not natural to them, and though in the excitement of a new theory or doctrine, many for a time may embrace it, the strain it imposes on men's lives will ultimately give way, and they will adopt something easier in their practices, though they may not repudiate entirely its truth in theory. To return to our previous analogy, we could hardly call a man "Republicanized" who acknowledged that doctrine of politics good, and yet voted and moved with its opponents. Men, as a rule, will *not* acceptt the cardinal teachings of the Christian religion; they will *not* do unto others as they would be done by; they will *not* forgive a man his trepasses as fast as he wrongs them, but will defend their rights, and nations as well as individuals will war for them; they will *not* when smitten on one cheek turn the other, in principle; they will *not* as a general thing in honor prefer one to the other, but will as a rule seek it for themselves; they will *not* forgive their enemy, nor practise self-denial, or relinquish any of their rights, but a spirit of insisting on having one's own, for justice, not grace, will always govern mankind in general.

Thirdly. We argue that the world or any considerable portion of it cannot be Christianized, from the fact that that is not the design of the Christian religion. The Church is for a special purpose. It is to gather out from among the nations a people for His name. It is to form in this world a body of peculiar people, zealous of good works. It is to allow a few of the Gentiles (those who are willing to deny themselves the things which the world values), to share in the promises made to Abraham, when David's Son shall sit upon the throne of Israel, and be King over all the earth. It was to be preached in all nations (as has been done) as a witness merely, of the probable fulfilment of the promise made to the fathers, but that any considerable number of mankind will be baptised into this religion, is never once hinted or contemplated in the plan. A kingdom must of necessity have subjects as well as rulers, and the Kingdom of Chrift will not be an exception.

And fourthly. The plain words of prophecy contradict the theory of the world being Christianized. It seems superfluous to refer the Bible reader to the teachings of prophecy respecting the termination of the present Christian age. Back as far as Daniel it is spoken of in such words as these, "When the transgressors have come to their full the God of Heaven will set up a kingdom," etc., which cannot mean the world will be Christianized by the expression "when the transgressors have come to their full."

So Jesus predicted that this age or dispensation would close amid a time of trouble and war among men such as was never before known; besides wonders in the heavens and wonders in the earth, such as extraordinary waves of the sea, earthquakes in unlooked for places, also great love of war among men, and great spiritual coldness in the Church, which expressions are not, in our opinion, harmonious with a Christianized world. The parables all teach the same thing. The Church spreading as a tree, and fowls and birds lodging in its branches. "Birds" always in Scriptures are types of errors and of the adversary; also the "leaven" pervading the meal until the whole was leavened—"leaven" in every instance being used as a symbol of corruption; thus Paul exhorts the infant church to purge out the leaven that had made its appearance among them even then; also the ten virgins, representing the condition of the Church at that time, when half of them, even, are rejected from the marriage of the Lamb—all in utter variance with the idea of the world being Christianized. Indeed, it is doubtful if that much can then be said of the Church. St. John also, when thrown forward in spirit into the Lord's day, records what he saw of what shall be at that time. War, pestilence, and famine desolating the civilized world; men so troubled with the plagues of Satan that they seek death, but it flies from them; God's ancient people suffering such persecution at the hands of the Gentile governments as was never before heard of; and on account of still accumulating troubles it is said that those who then die, in the Lord, are blessed, on account of the still greater woes to come upon the earth, the great Anti-Christ, aided by Satan, having extraordinary power over the nations, all of which things are wholly incompatible with a Christianized world.

Therefore, we conclude that those Christians who are dreaming of the world ever being Christianized, or that it is going in that direction, are indulging in a theory that has no foundation in past experience, in the design of the gospel, or in the teachings of the Word of God, but is an opinion formed in opposition to all evidence of every kind.

THE MOTLEY MUSS.

From the N. Y. World.

President Grant has a fatal facility for personal controversies and issues of veracity with personal or official associates. He had many such with individuals in the army, and among them Butler. When stationed at Detroit, in his younger days, he had a rumpus with Chandler, now Senator, about cleaning snow or ice off a sidewalk in that city, in which he contemplated inflicting chastisement on the Michigander, but, on contemplating the stature of the latter, changed his plans. After the armies of the Rebellion surrendered, Grant was sent into the late insurrectionary States to discover their political condition, and his report was characterized by Sumner in the Senate as untrustworthy. The dispute with Andrew Johnson, which involved the truthfulness of Grant, is well remembered, and the final confession of the latter that if his conduct had been as charged it was dishonorable, which confession was followed by overwhelming proof of his own admission that his conduct had been as President Johnson alleged. His falling out with Jim Fisk, once his boon companion, and friend in need even to the extent, as is said, of giving a check for Grant's subscription of one thousand dollars to the fund for Mr. Rawlins, is green in the memory of all. The contention with Secretary Cox happened as it were but yesterday. Then came the charge of falsehood made by Senator Conkling in behalf of Grant against Sumner, in the matter of the Baez-Babcock treaty. And the wrangle now going on, in face of the world, much to the disgrace of all of us of the United States, is that between Grant and Motley.

As we said the other day, we regret that the dirty linen of this last affair is to be unfolded to the public gaze; but the President's man-of-all-work in the Senate, Mr. Morton, moved the matter, doubtless on instruction from the White House, and we must all endure the offensive sight and smell as best we can. But, as it is to be, let there be thorough work now, so that the badness may not speedily come again. We suppose the President will make a special message to the Senate, accompanying the documents called for by the Morton resolution, and we venture to suggest a point or two on which he should be distinct as well as truthful, bearing in mind that in such matters it is dishonest to suppress a material fact, although he be not inquired thereof.

First. How did Motley come to be nominated to the Senate for England? Who fabricated the idea? Was it the outcome of Grant's brain? This is really a very important inquiry, for it bears upon the question of Grant's fitness to make selections of public agents. If Sumner over-persuaded Grant, let us have the fact that the latter relied on the assumed superior knowledge of the former in such matters. That Motley was unsuited to be Minister to London every one outside the new administration was aware. His life has been that of a *litterateur*, and his occupation that of a florid, sonorous pamphleteer, exploiting the sensational incidents instead of unfolding the truth of Dutch history. It is inconceivable how a President seeking for evidence of Mr. Motley's mental and moral character could have failed to study his correspondence with the Department of State as Minister to Vienna, and reading that, could not detect the absence of the qualities needed in an American Minister to the Court of St. James. In one respect Motley and Grant are alike, and that is in unbounded self-conceit. Motley was not an American, in the true sense of the word. He had little or no association with his country beyond that which birth gives. His years of manhood had chiefly been spent in Europe. He knew next to nothing of our affairs, or of the methods of our people, except what he got by reading. Mentally distracted about slave labor, he had come to lose all patience with and nearly all love for his country, and his interest in it only returned when that domestic institution, fastened on us by England, was uprooted. He was a fair type of that class of men, now fast coming to grief, who lost no opportunity of proclaiming in the ears of those who knew not the facts that under the Lincoln regime a new power, more enlightened, more truthful, more gentleman-like, and altogether better class of men had taken the helm of public affairs than were those Democrats who had managed the concerns of the United States during nearly three-fourths of its existence as a nation. We repeat, it is important to know who is primarily responsible, not officially but morally, for the nomination of such a man!

If Grant pleads wants of information as to Motley's real character up to the time of his first interviews with the newly-made minister, surely he must have detected what manner of man he was during the conferences which preceded the departure for London. To deny that, is to assert that Grant has no faculty whatever of estimating character correctly, and proclaims trumpet-tongued his unfitness to be President. And if he discovered Motley's fatal defects, why did he not remove him from office *then* as well as last July? Why did he imperil the vast interests of the nation by trusting them to the hands of this preoccupied dreamer over the affairs of the Dutch instead of American republic?

There is popular belief that Motley was instructed to make no public speeches much as Schenck is now to be directed to eat no public dinners (shade of Talleyrand, Canning, Franklin, and Palmerston defend us!), but that in Liverpool he disobeyed his orders. On this point the public will expect to learn all the facts from the President, and if there was disobedience, what rebuke was administered and in what terms.

Then about the instructions given to Motley, was there dispute thereon with him, or Sumner, or Hooper? Did the instructions follow substantially, as to belligerent recognition, in the line of Sumner's speech? If not, in what respect did they differ? And, above all, did Motley deviate from the course laid down for his guidance in conferences with the London Foreign Office? And if he did, then was he admonished or reproved therefor at the time? If the offense was serious, why was he not that instant removed? In a word, since President Grant, out of the mouth of his chief spokesman, Mr. Morton, has in effect volunteered to explain the Motley muss, the public will wish to know how it happened that the minister was unharmed till Sumner resisted the San Domingo job?

THE COINAGE LAWS.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

What is to be done with all this silver which is coming to us in increasing quantities, and by the short road, from Nevada and Colorado? And with the further supply which has just commenced from the northern shore of Lake Superior?

Part of it, no doubt, will be made into teasets, and forks and spoons, and all manner of useless utensils for bridal presents. But everybody cannot afford to carry so much dead stock in silver, with all the risks of cheating and robbery. And a great many wise people have learned that a little silver will go a great way, and make as good a show, when spread out upon a nickel alloy.

We need, then, a larger use and a larger market for silver. Must we then really wait for specie payments, in full, before we can have silver change? Gold has worked down to about ten per cent.; shall we wait another year or two, till it arrives at par?

No doubt we could stand it that much longer; but then another question comes up, Why not put the silver coinage on such a safe basis that it shall not be suddenly put away, even if some bad news from Europe, or nearer home, should start a speculation in gold and put it up two or three per cent. or more? Furthermore, why not protect the silver from that *un*evenness in relative value between silver and gold which the bullion market constantly produces? It was that very fluctuation which set other countries upon the issue of silver, as a minor currency, at rates higher than real market value, to prevent its exportation or withdrawal. We did the same thing by the act of 1853. Perhaps we went far enough for those times.

But on the same principle we can as well make our half dollar to weigh a few grains less than 192; provided that the law shall limit the amount to be issued, and make the coin redeemable in larger currency. In the present and prospective state of the bullion market, and its relation to our paper currency, there is no necessity of reducing the weight to the line indicated in the recent annual report of the Mint, which was based upon a former condition of affairs. What the new weight should be need not be here discussed. But if it is higher than 180 grains we shall have to wait awhile longer. We could not call in the paper fractions and put the silver in their place, which is the great object to be aimed at. That weight (180) makes a neat decimal relation to the troy ounce; two half dollars would weigh ·75, or three-fourths of an ounce. If French weights are to be adopted, the most manageable rate would be 11·5 grams for the half dollar; 23 grams to the dollar.

There never was a time when this beneficial change would be so well brought about as the present. The whole country, excepting only on the Pacific coast, is swept clean of silver change. The new coin would be most welcome, and the accumulating products of our silver mines would be put to a good use. The usual objection to a reduction in the weight of coin is that the new issues, being worth intrinsically less than the old, soon drive latter from circulation. This was the case in 1853. All the United States silver coins then in use were struck at 412½ grains to the dollar. At this weight they were worth more to melt than their tale value, and every smooth, perfect piece in the market was bought up by shippers at a premium. The law then reduced the weight of 50 cent pieces and under, to fractions of 384 grains to the dollar, but left the dollar coin untouched. Much of the old coin had been withdrawn, but throughout the interior considerable sums were hoarded. These, with the old Spanish and Mexican pieces, were all gathered up and replaced with the new issues. But now save in parts of Texas and on the Pacific Coast, there is no silver in circulation. The new issues would therefore come at once into use without interfering with any other coinage.

PROPOSALS.

UNITED STATES MAILS. PENNSYLVANIA.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 30, 1870.

PROPOSALS for conveying the Mails of the United States from July 1, 1871, to June 30, 1872, on the following routes in the State of Pennsylvania, will be received at the contract Office of the Department until 3 P. M. of March 1, 1871, to be decided by March 30 following:—

2365 From Butler, by North Oakland, Barnhart's Mills, Baldwin, and Bruin, to Lawrenceburg, 22 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Butler Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7·30 A. M.;
Arrive at Lawrenceburg by 4 P. M.;
Leave Lawrenceburg Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 7·30 A. M.;
Arrive at Butler by 4 P. M.

2610 From Liberty Corners, by Storr's Mills, to New Era, 11 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Liberty Corners Saturday at 8 A. M.;
Arrive at New Era by 12 M.;
Leave New Era Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Liberty Corners by 5 P. M.

2634 From Bedford to Downingsville (Imlertown P. O.), 6 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Bedford Tuesday and Friday at 3 P. M.;
Arrive at Imlertown by 5 P. M.;
Leave Imlertown Tuesday and Friday at 8 A. M.;
Arrive at Bedford by 10 A. M.

2635 From West Bingham, by Bingham Centre and Bingham, to Spring Mills (N. Y.), 7 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave West Bingham Tuesday and Saturday at 8 P. M.;
Arrive at Spring Mills by 5 P. M.;
Leave Spring Mills Tuesday and Saturday at 12 M.;
Arrive at West Bingham by 2 P. M.

2636 From Pottstown to Cedarville (no office), 2 miles and back, three times a week by a schedule satisfactory to the postmaster at Cedarville.

2637 From Oxford, by Mount Vernon, Colerain, Kirkwood, Forestdale, and Bartville, to Christiana, 18 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Oxford Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Christiana by 6 P. M.;
Leave Christiana Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Oxford by 12 M.
This route is supposed to be covered by existing service, and, if so, will not be let.

2638 From Horton's, by Rochester's Mills (no office), to Brady, 12 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Horton's Saturday at 8 A. M.;
Arrive at Brady by 11 A. M.;
Leave Brady Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Horton's by 4 P. M.
Proposals for more frequent service invited.

2639 From Osceola Mills, by Houtzdale and Madera, to Smith's Mills, 15 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Osceola Mills Tuesday and Saturday at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Smith's Mills by 12 M.;
Leave Smith's Mills Tuesday and Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Osceola Mills by 6 P. M.

2640 From Hanlin Station, by Eldersville (no office) and Independence, to Bethany (W. Va.), 16 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Hanlin Station Saturday at 8 A. M.;
Arrive at Bethany by 12 M.;
Leave Bethany Saturday at 1 P. M.
Arrive at Hanlin Station by 5 P. M.
Proposals for more frequent service invited.

2641 From Troy Centre (no office) to Tryonville, 6 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Troy Centre Saturday at 10 A. M.;
Arrive at Tryonville by 12 M.;
Leave Tryonville Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Troy Centre by 3 P. M.
Proposals invited for service twice a week, on Wednesday and Saturday.

2642 From Flicksville (no office) to Penargil (no office).
Bidders will state distance and proposed schedule of arrivals and departure.

2643 From Coopersburg, by Lanark, Limeport, Stinesburg, and Zion Hill (no office), to Coopersburg, 18 miles, three times a week, equal to 9 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Coopersburg Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 12 M.
Arrive at Coopersburg by 6 P. M.

2644 From Dixon, by East Lemon (no office), to Pierceville, 6 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Dixon Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 7 A. M.
Arrive at Pierceville by 9 A. M.
Leave Pierceville Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 10 A. M.
Arrive at Dixon by 12 M.

2645 From Milroy to Siglerville (no office), 3 miles and back, three times a week, by a schedule satisfactory to the postmaster at Siglerville.

2646 From Sandy Lake, by North Sandy and French Creek, to Utica, 11 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Sandy Lake Tuesday and Saturday at 3 P. M.
Arrive at Utica by 6 P. M.;
Leave Utica Tuesday and Saturday at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Sandy Lake by 10 A. M.
Proposals for an additional weekly trip on Thursday invited.

2647 From Millertown, by Coffman's (no office), Uhl's Store (no office), Barnes' Hotel (no office), and Miller's Store (no office), to McKee's Half Falls, 18 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Millerstown Saturday at 6 A. M.;
Arrive at McKee's Half Falls by 12 M.;
Leave McKee's Half Falls Saturday at 1 A. M.;
Arrive at Millerstown by 7 P. M.

2648 From Edge Hill Station (no office), by Fitzwatertown, Jarrettown, and Three Tons, to Prospectville, 8 miles and back, six times a week, by a schedule making close connections at Edge Hill Station with regular mail trains.

2649 From Newport, by Acker's Store (no office) and Montgomery's Ferry, to Liverpool, 15 miles—only that part of the route from Newport to Montgomery's Ferry will be let, 10 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Newport Saturday at 3 P. M.;
Arrive at Montgomery's Ferry by 6 P. M.;
Leave Montgomery's Ferry Saturday at 7·30 A. M.;
Arrive at Newport by 10·30 A. M.

2650 From Tobyhanna Mills to South Sterling, 8 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Tobyhanna Mills Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at South Sterling by 4 P. M.;
Leave South Sterling Saturday at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Tobyhanna Mills by 10 A. M.

2651 From North East, by Greenfield, to Wattsburg, 16 miles and back, once a week.
Leave North East Saturday at 2 P. M.;
Arrive at Wattsburg by 6 P. M.;
Leave Wattsburg Saturday at 6 A. M.;
Arrive at North East by 10 A. M.
Proposals for an additional trip on Tuesday invited.

2652 From Herrickville, by James Mittens (no office), and William Nesbits (no office), to Rummerfield Creek, 5 miles and back, three times a week, in close connection with railroad mail trains, by a schedule satisfactory to the postmasters.

2653 From Wyalusing, by Lime Hill, Ballebay (no office), and Camp School-house, to Herrick, 10 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Wyalusing Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 11·30 A. M.—or after arrival of mail train;
Arrive at Herrick by 2·30 P. M.;
Leave Herrick Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Wyalusing by 10 A. M.

2654 From Russell Hill to Keiserville (no office), 2½ miles and back, once a week, by a schedule satisfactory to the postmaster.

2655 From Phœnixville, by Pickering and West Pikeland, to Chester Springs, 7 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Phœnixville Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 12 M.;
Arrive at Chester Springs by 2 P. M.;
Leave Chester Springs Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 6·30 A. M.;
Arrive at Phœnixville by 8·30 A. M.

2656 From Cochransville to Londonderry, 2½ miles and back, three times a week, by a schedule satisfactory to the Postmaster at Londonderry.

2657 From Lanark to Allentown, 4 miles and back, three times a week, by a schedule satisfactory to the Postmaster at Lanark.

2658 From Trunkeyville to Fagundus Forest (no office), 1 mile and back, three times a week, by a schedule satisfactory to the Postmaster.

2659 From Carrolltown, by Nicktown and Kimmell's, to Pine Flats, 13 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Carrolltown Saturday at 8 A. M.;
Arrive at Pine Flats by 12 M.;
Leave Pine Flats Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Carrolltown by 5 P. M.

2066 From Central office, in Philadelphia, to the following named sub-offices, from October 1, 1871, to June 30, 1872, viz.: Somerton, Byberry, Holmesburg, Olney, Tacony, Bustleton, Fox Chase, Milestown, Oxford Church, Torresdale, Verree's Mill, and Wheat Sheaf, twice daily, except Sunday, in each direction, or oftener if required, by a schedule satisfactory to the postmaster at Philadelphia, and the whole service and means of transportation to be under his direction.
Rate per annum to be stated in bids.

2661 From Liberty, by Brittonwood (no office) and Steam Valley (no office), to Trout Run, 15 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Liberty Saturday at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Trout Run by 12 M.;
Leave Trout Run Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Trout Run by 6 P. M.
Proposals invited for more frequent service.

NOTES.

Proposals must be to carry the mail with "celerity, certainty, and security," using the terms of the law, and they must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, certified to as such by a postmaster or judge of a court of record.

No pay will be made for trips not performed, and for each of such omissions not satisfactorily explained three times the pay of the trip may be deducted. For arrivals so far behind time as to break connection with depending mails, and not sufficiently excused, one-fourth the compensation for the trip is subject to forfeiture. Fines will be imposed, unless the delinquency be satisfactorily explained, for neglecting to take the mail from or into a post-office; for suffering it to be injured, destroyed, robbed, or lost; and for refusing, after demand, to convey the mail as frequently as the contractor runs, or is concerned in running, vehicles on the route. The Postmaster-General may annul the contract for disobeying the post-office laws or the instructions of the Department. He may alter the schedule of departures and arrivals, and also order an increase of service by allowing therefor a *pro rata* increase on the contract pay. He may also curtail or discontinue the service in whole or in part, at a proportionate decrease of pay, allowing as full indemnity to the contractor one month's extra compensation on the amount of service dispensed with, and a *pro rata* compensation for the service retained and continued. Bids should be addressed to the "Second Assistant Postmaster-General," superscribed "Proposals, State of Pennsylvania," and sent by *mail*.

For forms of proposals, etc., and other information, see advertisement of October 31, 1867, and of this date, in pamphlet form, at the principal post offices.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
1 9 mwf tM1 Postmaster-General.

SHIPPING.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE. THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST. INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

State Room accommodations for passengers.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of Washington, Saturday, Jan. 14, at 12 noon.
City of Paris, Saturday, Jan. 21, at 2 P. M.
City of Baltimore, via Halifax, Tuesday, Jan. 24, at 1 P. M.
City of London, Saturday, January 28, at 11 A. M.

and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$3
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38
To Halifax	20	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.!
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS Sail every Saturday and alternate Wednesday to and from Glasgow and Derry.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably, and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
ANGLIA,	IOWA,
AUSTRALIA,	TYRIAN,
BRITANNIA,	BRITANNIA,
INDIA,	IOWA,
COLUMBIA,	TYRIAN,
EUROPA.	BRITANNIA.

From Pier 20 North river, New York, at noon.
Rates of Passage, Payable in Currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry:—

First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets (good for twelve months), securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.

Certificates, at reduced rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS,
12 27† No. 7 BOWLING GREEN.

WHITE STAR LINE.

OCEANIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S LINE OF NEW STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK, IRELAND.

The company's fleet comprises the following magnificent full-powered ocean steamships, the six largest in the world:—

OCEANIC, Captain Murray.	ARCTIC.
ATLANTIC, Captain Thompson.	BALTIC.
PACIFIC, Captain Perry.	ADRIATIC.

These new vessels have been designed specially for the transatlantic trade and combine speed, safety, and comfort.

Passenger accommodations unrivalled.

Parties sending for their friends in the old country can now obtain prepaid tickets.

Steerage, $32, currency.

Other rates as low as any first-class line.

For further particulars apply to ISMAY, IMRIE & CO., No. 10 WATER Street, Liverpool, and No. 7 EAST INDIA Avenue, LEADENHALL Street, London; or at the company's offices, No. 19 BROADWAY, New York.

1 5† J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal. SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES,
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.

The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.

Through in twenty-four hours.

Goods forwarded to any point free of commission

Freights taken on accommodating terms.

Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
4 5 No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
Office, No. 12 South Wharves Philadelphia. 4 11

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY

FOR NEW YORK,

SAILING TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS AT NOON,

are now receiving freight at winter rates, commencing December 28. All goods shipped on and after this date will be charged as agreed upon by the agents of this company.

INSURANCE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.

No bill of lading or receipt signed for less than fifty cents, and no insurance effected for less than one dollar premium.

For further particulars and rates apply at Company's office, Pier 33 East river, New York, or to
JOHN F. OHL,
PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.

N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc. 2 8 †

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.

The JUNIATA will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, on Wednesday, January 18, at 8 A. M.

The YAZOO will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on ——, January —.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, Galveston, INDIANOLA, ROCKPORT, LAVACCA, and BRAZOS, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red River freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.

The TONAWANDA will sail for Savannah on Saturday, January 14, at 8 A. M.

The WYOMING will sail from Savannah on Saturday, January 14.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.

The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Wednesday, January 11at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Wednesday, January 19.

Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.

Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at as low rates as by any other route.

Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
6 15 No. 130 South THIRD Street.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS,
AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAMSHIPS

SAN SALVADOR, Captain Nickerson, from Pier No. 8 North River.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

MONTGOMERY, Captain Faircloth, from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West street.

LEO, Captain Dearborn, from Pier No. 16 East River.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South street.

GENERAL BARNES, Captain Mallory, from Pier No. 36 North River.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty street.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line. 11 6†

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS,	GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A. & G. R. R.,	Agent C. R. R.,
No. 229 Broadway.	No. 409 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL. UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

MERRIMACK, Captain Wier.
SOUTH AMERICA, Captain E. L. Tinklepaugh.
NORTH AMERICA, Captain G. B. Slocum.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
12 10† No. 5 Bowling-green, New York.

FOR NEW YORK via Delaware and Raritan Canal. EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.

THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, or West, free of commission.

Freights received at low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 45

CORDAGE, ETC.

CORDAGE.

Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage

At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.

EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,
Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.
Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N DELAWARE Avenue.
4 19 12m PHILADELPHIA

EDUCATIONAL.

EDGEHILL SCHOOL
MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.,
Four Miles from Philadelphia.

Next session begins MONDAY, January 9, 1871.

For circulars apply to
21 1y Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

YOUNG MEN AND BOYS' ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, No. 1908 MT. VERNON Street, Rev. JAMES G. SHINN, A. M., Principal. 12 31 smtu2m

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES,
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 28 2p6

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.

This Company is prepared to sell lots, clear of all encumbrances, on reasonable term. Purchasers can see plans at the office of the Company,

NO. 518 WALNUT STREET,

Or at the Cemetery, where all information needed will be cheerfully given.

By giving notice at the office, carriages will meet persons desirous of purchasing lots at Tioga Station on the Germantown Railroad, and convey them to the Cemetery and return, free of charge.

ALFRED C. HARMER, President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treas.
MICHAEL NISBET, Sec'y. 10 5 wfm 6m

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. rp6

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—At a meeting of the Board of Fire Commissioners, held yesterday afternoon, the Taylor Hose, the Resolution Hose, the Reliance, and Good Will were restored to active service.

President Loudenslager announced the following committees:—

Supplies and Repairs—Lyndall, McCully, and Lawrence.

Location—Plumly, Lyndall, and Porter.

Real Estate and Leases—Lawrence, McCully, and Lyndall.

Districts and Boundaries—Butler, Plumly, and Lyndall.

Rules and Regulations—McCully, Butler, and Porter.

Investigation — Plumly, Lawrence, and Porter.

Accounts—Porter, Butler, and McCully.

Adjourned.

—The annual meeting of the contributors to the Preston Retreat was held yesterday afternoon at the institution, Twentieth and Hamilton streets. The report of the Superintendent was read, showing that during the past year there were 109 patients treated, and 102 births took place. The total number since 1866 is 366. The following gentlemen were elected managers:—John M. Ogden, Eli K. Price, Isaac F. Baker, George Thomas, M. D., Frederick Fraley, John Wiegand, Charles T. Bonsall, Edward H. Ogden, George Peterson, Jacob P. Jones, John C. Cresson, William P. Sharpless, Joseph B. Townsend, Henry C. Townsend, Henry Haines, Charles Bullock, Joseph C. Turnpenny, Adam C. Eckfeldt, Samuel R. Shipley, John C. Uhle, Joseph H. Trotter, Asa I. Fish: Robert C. Cornelius, William C. Biddle, Treasurer, J. Sergeant Price; Auditors, T. Morris Perot, Charles Wheeler.

—At the annual meeting of the Historical Society, held last evening, the old board of officers, consisting of John William Wallace for President, Messrs. Benjamin H. Coates, Horatio Gates Jones, Aubrey H. Smith, James L. Claghorn for Vice-Presidents, James Ross Snowden for Corresponding Secretary, James Shrigley for Librarian, J. Edward Carpenter for Treasurer, and Samuel L. Smedley for Recording Secretary, were put in nomination for the ensuing year.

—The receipts of the Athletic Club last year amounted to $30,477·25, while the expenditures were $28,201·87. Of this sum $10,787·50 were paid the players.

Domestic Affairs.

—The Legislature of this State was not in session yesterday.

—Gov. Haight, of California, announces that he is not a candidate for re-election.

—At an election held in Wilmington, N. C., the entire Republican ticket was elected.

—The Bricklayers' Union of the United States met in Pittsburg yesterday, and will continue its sessions until Saturday.

—The coal miners of the Schuylkill region will suspend their operations to-day, and the indications are that a general strike will ensue.

—The United States Consul at Paris, J. Meredith Read, after having interviews with Bismarck at Versailles, on Sunday proceeded to London.

—The Fenians recently released from the English prisons are to receive a substantial reception from their friends in New York upon their arrival in that city.

—The greater portion of the time of the House of Representatives at Washington was engrossed yesterday in the consideration of the San Domingo question, and the final vote on that subject will be taken to-day.

Foreign Affairs.

—One hundred and fifty Americans still remain in Paris.

—Many Bonapartist agents have been arrested in France.

—Reliable reports from Paris are that Minister Washburne is well.

—In bombarding Paris the barracks of Forts Vanvres and Montrouge have been set on fire and destroyed.

—The French redoubt at Notre Dame de Clamont was occupied by the Prussians, and its fire turned against the French.

—The Germans captured by the French are sent to the island of Oleron, on the west coast of France, opposite the mouth of the Charente.

—A detachment of the army investing Belfort stormed the village of Danjoutin, south of that city, on Saturday, and took 760 prisoners.

—King William telegraphs to the Queen that Frederick Charles continues his victorious advance on Le Mans, and that the bombardment of Paris is progressing favorably.

—Despatches have been forwarded to King William, at Versailles, praying him to respect the history of that city, as it was the scene of his coronation as Emperor of Germany.

—The advance columns of the German forces in the Valley of the Loire have reached Nogent le Rotron, Sarge, Savigny, and La Chartre, encountering obstinate resistance along the whole line.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

Anniversary of the Episcopal Association.

The annual meeting of the Sunday-school Association of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in Philadelphia, was held last evening in the Church of the Epiphany, corner of Fifteenth and Chesnut streets. Rev. Dr. Richard Newton presided. The exercises were opened by singing the hymn "How beauteous are their feet." The annual report of the managers was read by Mr. Joseph C. Darlington. The report states that the association was formed on Tuesday, January 15, 1870, at a meeting held in the Church of the Holy Trinity. There are now 40 schools represented in the society, containing 1939 teachers and 23,976 scholars. A number of meetings have been held during the past year, in which various subjects connected with the Sunday-school work have been discussed by clergymen and laymen. The report recommends the opening of a room in some central location for the purposes of a library, and where teachers' prayer meetings and meetings for Bible study might be held. This would be peculiarly desirable in case a uniform series of lessons were adopted for all the schools represented in the society.

Rev. M. A. De Wolfe Howe, D. D., then addressed the meeting, on the subject of the Sunday School in its relation to the Church. He claimed that the Sunday School was the great source of supply, the great proselyting ground for the Church. He thought that the children in the schools should be taught the distinctive doctrines of the Church; they should also be taught to love the liturgy of the Church, and to that end the liturgy should be used in the schools, and made attractive to the scholars by music, etc.

Addresses were also made by Rev. Dr. Richard Newton and Rev. Dr. Butler.

An election for officers for the ensuing year was held, when the following were elected:—

President—George C. Thomas.

Vice-Presidents—Rev. Charles Fisher, Thomas Latimer.

Corresponding Secretary—Rev. W. Percy Browne.

Recording Secretary—Joseph G. Darlington.

Treasurer—William H. Rhawn.

Managers—Rev. Snyder B. Simes, Samuel G. DeCoursey, Robert Huey, M. D., John Zebley, Jr., Lewis H. Redner, Rev. Richard N. Thomas, William G. Boulton, William B. Whitney, Abraham Ritter, Rev. J. Houston Eccleston.

ANOTHER EXPRESS ROBBERY.

Bold Attempt to Assassinate a Messenger—Escape of the Robber.

The Albany *Knickerbocker* of Saturday says:—Our community was again startled last night by the report that another express robbery had been perpetrated, and the express messenger murdered. Upon inquiry we learned the following particulars:—The regular express train for Boston left the depot in this city at 9·20 P. M. It consisted of two coaches, a sleeping car, one baggage and one express car. In the latter was Thomas A. Halpin, the express messenger. He was alone in charge of the car.

Soon after the train started out of the depot, and was about to cross the bridge, a man jumped in the car, and immediately discharged a pistol at Mr. Halpin. The ball entered his head, and he fell. The man then approached him as he lay prostrate in the car, placed the weapon close to his ear, and fired again, after which he recollected nothing. There were three wounds, which proves that the robber fired three shots. One is under the right ear, another is in the right ear, and the third is through the neck.

There is no doubt whatever that the villain intended to murder the messenger, yet the latter may live, although his chances are very slim. The robber must have taken the key of the safe from Mr. Halpin's pocket, opened the safe, removed such treasure as he could lay hands on, and effected his escape.

We are informed that the sum which was in the safe and cannot be found, amounted to $2259. The messenger was rendered insensible by the wounds in his head, and the robber was enabled to operate with perfect impunity. He undoubtedly thought his victim dead. He accomplished his purpose before the train reached the other side of the river, and of course fled.

DISCOVERY OF THE CRIME.

The train stopped on the other side of the river about ten minutes, and it was during this time that the robbery and attempted murder were developed. Some men standing near the express car heard a strange noise inside, and upon opening the door were horrified by seeing the messenger weltering in his blood, having recovered sufficiently to crawl to the door and make the noise that attracted the attention of those outside. His appearance told the whole story.

EQUESTRIANISM EXTRAORDINARY.

A Police Sergeant Rides a Steeple-Chase in Pursuit of an Embezzler and Effects his Arrest.

Equestrianism is not an exercise peculiar to policemen. It comes handy once in a while, however, as the following will show:—

John Hampden—illustrious name tacked on to a "scalawag"—was agent for the Marl Fertilizing Company, of Farmington, N. J. By some means he managed to make his account $2000 or $3000 short, and fled the consequences. This was some months ago. Not many weeks since word was sent to the defrauded company that Hampden had taken up his abode at Blackberry Station, Kane county, Ill. Yesterday a member of the fertilizing company arrived here with an introduction to Captain Hickey from Inspector Dilks, of New York.

The Captain advised the gentleman, whose names is Kinney, to take along Sergeant Buckley, the well-known armory officer. Accordingly, the pair started off. They reached Blackberry in time to find the chase on the platform there ready to take the Omaha train. It was evident that he smelled a multiplicity of mice, for he was wide-awake and soon recognized Mr. Kinney. The fellow Hampden immediately struck across the fields with the view of distancing his pursuers. Sergeant Buckley immediately procured a farmer's saddle horse and started after the fugitive. The Sergeant learned horsemanship in Ireland, and had no difficulty in taking the "stiffest" jumps right gallantly. On sped the embezzler; after him hied the equestrian officer. Trees, hedges, fences, ditches, flew past in rapid succession, and at last the pursuit ended in the capture of John Hampden. Fortunately the capture was effected on the high-road, so the sergeant, having had enough of steeple-chasing, resolved to get back at his own leisure. So he placed the unhappy Jerseyite before him on the horse and bore him in triumph back to Blackberry Station; much in the manner that "Mickey Free" carried in the French prisoner at the "Passage of the Douro." Mr. Hampden awaits the Governor's requisition before visiting his native State.—*Chicago Republican, Saturday.*

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	7·24	MOON SETS	8·51
SUN SETS	4·52	HIGH WATER	4·8

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

GEORGE L. BUZBY,
GEORGE N. TATHAM,
J. PRICE WETHERILL, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.			
Britannia	Glasgow	New York	Dec. 21
Holsatia	Hamburg	New York	Dec. 21
Ontario	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 22
C. of Dublin	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 24
Donau	Bremen	New York	Dec. 24
Australia	Glasgow	New York	Dec. 24
S. America	Rio Janeiro	New York	Dec. 26
Siberia	Liverpool	New York v. B.	Dec. 27
Virginia	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 28
Nebraska	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 28
C. of Wash'ton	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 29
India	Glasgow	New York	Dec. 31
Hermann	Bremen	New York	Dec. 31
Abyssinia	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 31
FOR EUROPE.			
Wisconsin	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 11
Algeria	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 11
Calabria	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 12
Rhein	New York	Bremen	Jan. 14
Australia	New York	Glasgow	Jan. 14
C. of Wash'ton	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 14
Helvetia	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 14
Erin	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 18
Nebraska	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 18
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	Jan. 18
France	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 21
Britannia	New York	Glasgow	Jan. 21
C. of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 21
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool v. H.	Jan. 24
Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 25
Iowa	New York	Glasgow	Jan. 25
Deutschland	New York	Bremen	Jan. 28
Washington	New York	Havre	Jan. 28
India	New York	Glasgow	Jan. 28
Wyoming	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 28
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 28
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
Pioneer	Philadelphia	Wilm'gton, N.C.	Jan. 11
Missouri	New York	Havana v. Nas.	Jan. 12
Tonawanda	Philadelphia	Savannah	Jan. 14
Geo. Cromwell	New York	New Orleans	Jan. 14
J.W. Everman	Philadelphia	Charleston	Jan. 14
Juniata	Philadelphia	New Orleans	Jan. 18

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Schr Emily and Jennie, Hewitt, Galveston, D. S. Stetson & Co.

Schr C. E. Raymond, Kelly, Boston, Knight & Sons.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Roman, Baker, 44 hours from Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. Winsor & Co. Off Bombay Hook, saw a foreign brig at anchor. Off Reedy Point, passed steamtug America, bound down, with a bark in tow; schr E. Sinnickson, bound up, in tow of a tug.

Steamship Volunteer, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.

N. G. bark Meridian, Lenz, 43 days from Bremerhaven, with mdse. to Harjes & Co.

(*By Telegraph.*)

LEWES, Del., Jan. 9.—The Howard reports went up yesterday from the harbor, brig Hatfield Brothers.

In harbor, brigs Ida M. Comery and William H. Parks; schrs Harry White and John Bird, bound out; schr White Sea, for Boston; 40 schrs unknown; and tug Thomas Watson.

The steamer Panther went to sea at 3 P. M.; also a bark, towed down by the tug America, at 3·30; a few schrs went to the southward to-day; all the others remain in harbor.

Wind stiff from the N. W. Thermometer, 28.

MISCELLANY.

City Ice-boat No. 1, Captain Mason, on Sunday towed the bark George H. Jenkins, for Antwerp, down to Marcus Hook, and came up again to clear the Horse-shoe of ice.

City Ice-boat No. 2, Captain Schellenger, on Monday morning took down the river bark Hawthorn, for Hamburg, picking up the George H. Jenkins at Marcus Hook, and started with both vessels for the Breakwater.

Br. bark J. B. Duffus, Arnems, from New York 6th ult. for Antwerp, is ashore near Pendermarket, and will probably become a wreck. She had the following cargo:—3314 bbls. flour, 9000 staves, 85,536 lbs. lard, 782 bags cloverseed, 168 hhds. tobacco, 29 pkgs. pumps, and 148,956 lbs. bacon. The J. B. Duffus is 710 tons register, built in 1864 at Yarmouth, N. S., whence she hails.

Br. bark Iona, Munro, before reported wrecked, sailed from Buenos Ayres Nov. 13 for Montevideo, to load hides for New York. It being dark on her arrival (14th), and having no pilot, while trying to make the harbor mistook the route and struck a reef to the left of the entrance, when the captain, finding there was no hope, ran her ashore. She became a total wreck, the crew barely escaping.

Bark Volunteer, Blake, from Malaga, with a cargo of raisins and lemons, foundered off Race Point, Cape Cod, at 10 o'clock on Monday forenoon. All hands were saved. The vessel was owned by, and cargo consigned to, J. F. Conant, of New York.

Br. schr Victory, from Halifax for New York, before reported sunk off Sambro, will be a total loss. Part of the cargo has been saved.

The three-masted schr before reported seen ashore on Body Island, is the Niagara, Townsend, from Mobile for Providence. She went on night of the 31st ult.

Captain Kelley, of the steamer City of Newport, states that a buoy has been placed on Sabine's Point, in place of the Dolphin recently carried away by ice.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of MATILDA SCHOFIELD, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of WILLIAM R. BLACK, Executor of MATILDA SCHOFIELD, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on TUESDAY, January 17, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 518 WALNUT Street, room No. 10, in the city of Philadelphia.

1 5 thstu5t E. C. MITCHELL, Auditor.

GIRARD ESTATE.

GIRARD ESTATE.—IN COMPLIANCE WITH the twenty-fourth section of the will of Stephen Girard, the President of the Board of Directors of City Trusts and the Superintendent of the Girard Estate have prepared the following:—

GIRARD COLLEGE.

209 pupils born within old city limits.
325 pupils born in other parts of Pennsylvania.
39 applicants awaiting admission.
550 will be kept steadily in the college.

Application can be made in person to No. 19 South FIFTH Street, between 9 and 2 o'clock on the first MONDAY of each month for the admission of poor white fatherless boys, between 6 and 10 years old, born in Pennsylvania. To increase the facility in applying for the admission of boys born in this State, but living at a distance from the city, HENRY W. AREY, Secretary, will, when written to, furnish a form of application in writing. Boys born in the present city of Philadelphia, outside of the old city limits, say between Vine and South streets, have no preference in admission over those born in the more distant counties of the State. Children must be bound to the city, and are taught, clothed, and maintained at the expense of the trust, and then indentured to trades and other suitable occupations until they become twenty-one years of age.

WILLIAM WELSH, President.

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE ESTATE.

I.

Stocks and Loans appropriated for the improvement of the eastern front of the city and Delaware avenue:—

		Par Value.
United States Ten-forty Five per cent. Loan		$4,900·00
City of Philadelphia Five per cent. Loan		7,300·00
City of Philadelphia Six per cent Loan, free of tax	$154,500·00	
City of Philadelphia Six per cent. Loan, taxable	54,100·00	
		208,600·00
City Gas Six per cent. Loan		10,000·00
22 shares of stock in the Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania		4,400·00
42 shares of preferred stock Union Canal Company		2,100·00
Union Canal Company of Pennsylvania Six per cent. Loan		1,000·00
Schuylkill Navigation Company Loan, 1870, Six per cent		242,195·84
Schuylkill Navigation Company Loan, 1882, Six per cent		2,350·00
City of Philadelphia Six per cent. Loan, free of tax, temporary investment		79,500·00
Loan to city of Philadelphia, on city loan certificate, No. 6½, for four months		36,500·00

II.

Stocks and Loans, comprising the Residuary Fund:—

		Par Value.
United States Five-twenty Six per cent. Loan		$2,550·00
United States Ten-forty Five per cent. Loan		10,700·00
City of Philadelphia Five per cent. Loan		4,300·00
City of Philadelphia Six per cent. Loan, free of tax	$140,500·00	
City of Philadelphia Six per cent. Loan, taxable	22,300·00	
		162,800·00
Schuylkill Navigation Company Loan, 1870, 6 per cent		1,933·64
Loan to Franklin Institute		1,000·00
100 shares of stock Philadelphia Exchange Company		10,000·00
2200 shares of stock Schuylkill Navigation Company		110,000·00
408 shares of stock Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company		20,400·00
102 shares of stock Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, received as dividend		5,100·00
153 shares of stock Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, received as dividend		7,650·00
1 Certificate Schuylkill Navigation Co. Boat Loan, 7 per cent., received as dividend		6,600·00
2 shares of stock Germantown and Perkiomen Turnpike Company		200·00
1 share of stock Susquehanna and Lehigh Turnpike Co.		100·00
1 bond for Loan to Ridge Road Turnpike Company		10,000·00
1 bond for interest on loan to do. do.		900·00
Schuylkill Navigation Company Loan, 1882, received for interest		241·68

Supposed to be of no value:—
1000 shares of stock of stock Danville and Pottsville Railroad Company.
1 share of stock Centre Bridge Company.
1 share of stock Philadelphia Domestic Society.
10 shares of stock Bustleton and Smithfield Turnpike Road.
1 share of stock Downingtown, Ephrata, and Harrisburg Turnpike Road.
1 share of stock newspaper called *Le Courrier des Etats-Unis.*

Loan to city of Philadelphia, on city loan certificate No. 6½ for four months	$103,500·00

III.

Loans appropriated to purchase Fuel for "Poor white housekeepers and roomkeepers" in the city of Philadelphia.

1 Certificate of Loan Schuylkill Navigation Company, 1870, 6 per cent	$9,089·37
1 Certificate of Loan Schuylkill Navigation Company, 1882, 6 per cent. received for interest	272·63

IV.

Loans and cash comprising the legacy received from the estate of Lawrence Todd, deceased, of Illinois:—

United States Loan, 1881, 6 per cent	$7·000·00
City of Philadelphia 6 per cent. Loan, free of tax	17,200·00
Balance of cash	6·56
	$24,206·56

V.

Loans comprising "Reserve Coal Rents," invested and held subject to the judicial decision of title to lands leased to S. Griscom & Co. and Thomas Coal Company.

City of Philadelphia 6 per cent. loan, free of tax	$34,100·00
Balance of cash	3,521·14
	$37,621·14

VI.

Loans comprising "Gilbert Reserve Fund," invested and held subject to a judicial decision of title to lands from which the coal was taken and paid for by John Gilbert:—

City of Philadelphia 6 per cent. loan, free of tax	$5,100·00
Balance of cash	43·45
	$5,143·45

The following account current exhibits a condensed statement of the cash account, embracing the amount of interest, dividends, rent of real estate, and payments made to various objects for the year 1870:—

By committee of Councils on Girard Estate, from January 1 to February 28, 1870:—

Balance in the Treasury January 1			$57,325·59
Cash received for rent of real estate, city and farms	$42,503·40		
Cash received for rent of collieries in Schuylkill and Columbia counties	7,444·21		
Cash received for rent of real estate in Schuylkill and Columbia counties	132·50		
Cash received from leases for cutting timber in Schuylkill and Columbia counties	208·34		
Cash received for city loans for interest	14,328·50		
Cash received from United States 6 per cent. loan, 1881, interest	255·67		
Cash received from Schuylkill Navigation Company, 6 per cent. loan, interest	77·34		
Cash received from City Gas, 6 per cent. loan, interest	255·00		
Cash received Insurance Company State of Pennsylvania, dividend	528,00		
			65,762·96
			$123,088·55

Warrants drawn and paid by City Treasurer, under appropriations made by Councils, and charged to

Lands out of the county	$2,323·50		
General repairs to real estate	3,578·38		
Inside painting	31·45		
Outside painting	73·37		
Paper and hanging	305·06		
Miscellaneous expenses	1,924·58		
Estate	$8,276·34		
For Girard College Committee on Household,	$8,750·96		
For Girard College Committee on Instruction,	68·35		
		$8,819·31	
			$17,095·65
Balance transferred to Directors of City Trusts, March 1, 1870			$105,992·90

By Directors of City Trusts, from March 1 to December 31, both inclusive:—

Cash received for rent of real estate, city and farms	$237,237·03	
Cash received from collieries in Schuylkill and Columbia counties	65,964·32	
Cash received from real estate in Schuylkill and Columbia counties	1,653·25	
Cash received from leases for cutting timber in Schuylkill and Columbia counties	4,256·76	
Cash received from interest on City Loans	14,168·00	
Cash received from United States five twenty 6 per cent. Loan	172·09	
Cash received from Schuylkill Navigation 6 per cent. Loan	14,130·94	
Cash received from City Gas 6 per cent. Loan	317·41	
Cash received from United States 6 per cent. Loan, 1881	240·45	
Cash received from United States ten-forty five per cent. Loan	892·10	
Cash received from dividend, Insurance Company State of Pennsylvania	264·00	
Cash received from dividend, Philadelphia Exchange Company, stock	550·00	
Cash received from dividend, Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company stock	1,989·00	
Cash received from dividend, Schuylkill Navigation Company Boat Loan	843·15	
Cash received from total income account	4,026·74	
Cash received from temporary investment	151,872·22	
Cash received from lands in Kentucky	623·10	
Cash received from Bank of North America for notes collected	1,271·39	
Cash received from reserve coal rents	15,313·82	
Cash received from loan on call	137,167·67	
Cash received from fuel fund	8·02	
Cash received from Gilbert Reserve fund	5,270·95	
Cash received from income residuary reserved interest on loan	2,156·22	
Cash received from income for the improvement of Delaware avenue, do	760·44	
		$661,149·07
		$767,141·97

Cash paid under appropriations of Directors of City Trusts for

Water rents	$1,879·50		
Taxes	54,945·30		
Salaries	10,800·00		
Lands out of the city	53,700·63		
Permanent improvements	3,737·12		
General repairs to real estate	18,054·24		
Inside painting	1,898·75		
Outside painting	4,287·37		
Paper and hanging	1,938·36		
Annuities	600·00		
Miscellaneous expenses	23,483·13		
Gilbert reserve fund	5,227·50		
Fuel fund	475·00		
Widening Water street and paving Delaware avenue	1,659·08		
L. Todd legacy	7,282·88		
Temporary investment	326,000·00		
Building houses in Sixth street below Brown	52,027·36		
Altering Nos. 1109, 29, 31 Chesnut street	17,020·00		
Reserve coal rents	12,177·00		
Estate	$597,393·22		
COLLEGE.			
For Committee on Household	$123,299·53		
For Committee on Instruction	22,496·94		
For Committee on Accounts	3,463·45		
For Committee on Library	365·28		
For Com. on Discipline and Discharge	278·50		
		$149,903·70	
			$747,296·92

December 31, 1870, balance in the treasury		$19,845·92
Balance by City Treasurer's account	$23,079·42	
Warrants drawn and not taken in	3,234·37	
		$19,845 05

Office of the Directors of City Trusts of Girard Estate,
Philadelphia, December 31, 1870.

CHARLES S. SMITH,
Superintendent Girard Estate.

1 6

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Would invite attention to their large stock of
Ladies' and Gents' Watches
Of American and foreign makers.
DIAMONDS in the newest styles of Settings.
LADIES' and GENTS' CHAINS, sets of JEWELRY of the latest styles, BAND AND CHAIN BRACELETS, Etc. Etc.

Our stock has been largely increased for the approaching holidays, and new goods received daily.

Silver Ware of the latest designs in great variety, for wedding presents.

Repairing done in the best manner and guaranteed. 5 11 fmw§

TOWER CLOCKS.

G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Agent for STEVENS' PATENT TOWER CLOCKS, both Remontoir & Graham Escapement, striking hour only, or striking quarters, and repeating hour on full chime.

Estimates furnished on application either personally or by mail. 5 25

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND
SILVER WARE.
3 21 1y? First floor of No. [illegible] CHESNUT Street,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

FURS.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS.
FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!
HENRY RASKE,
HAVING REMOVED TO
NO. 830 ARCH STREET,
Now offers great inducements in
Ladies' and Children's Fancy Furs,
IN A GREAT VARIETY OF STYLES,
AT HALF THE USUAL PRICES!
THERE IS NO HUMBUG ABOUT IT!
CALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES!
ALL GOODS WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED OR THE MONEY REFUNDED.
OLD FURS CLEANED, REPAIRED, AND ALTERED TO THE LATEST STYLES.
HENRY RASKE,
12 15thstutf No. 830 ARCH Street.

FINANCIAL.

Bowles Brothers & Co.,
PARIS, LONDON, BOSTON,
No. 19 WILLIAM Street,
New York,
ISSUE
Credits for Travellers
IN EUROPE.
Exchange on Paris and the Union Bank of London,
IN SUMS TO SUIT. 1 7 3m†

CITY OF BALTIMORE.

$1,200,000 six per cent. Bonds of the Western Maryland Railroad Company, endorsed by the City of Baltimore. The undersigned Finance Committee of the Western Maryland Railroad Company offer through the American Exchange National Bank $1,200,000 of the Bonds of the Western Maryland Railroad Company, having 30 years to run, principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Baltimore. This endorsement having been authorized by an act of the Legislature, and by ordinance of the City Council, was submitted to and ratified by an almost unanimous vote of the people. As an additional security the city has provided a sinking fund of $200,000 for the liquidation of this debt at maturity. An exhibit of the financial condition of the city shows that she has available and convertible assets more than sufficient to pay her entire indebtedness. To investors looking for absolute security no loan offered in this market presents greater inducements. These bonds are offered at 87½ and accrued interest, coupons payable January and July.

WILLIAM KEYSER,
JOHN K. LONGWELL,
MOSES WIESENFELD,
1 6 60t† Finance Committee.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

FOR
LOOKING-GLASSES,
RELIABLE AND CHEAP.
JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET.

FURNACES, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1825.
FRED. T. MECKE. H. J. DEAS
H. J. DEAS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Warm Air Furnaces
AND
Cooking Ranges,
Portable Heaters, Low Down Grates, Slate Mantels
Bath Boilers, Registers and Ventilators.
No. 111 North SEVENTH St.,
PHILADELPHIA. [9 22 thstu6mrp
JOBBING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

TO RENT.

TO RENT,
RARE CHANCE,
STORE No. 836 CHESNUT STREET, UNDER CONTINENTAL HOTEL.
Elegant Fixtures for sale, including Marble Counters, large Mirrors, etc.
Immediate possession. 12 15 tf

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—THE PREMISES No. 722 CHESNUT Street. The store has recently been fitted up with a new front, etc. The house is suitable for a hotel or boarding-house. The store will be rented without the dwelling if desired.

Lot, 25 feet by 145 feet.

THOMAS SHIPLEY,
12 tf No. 20 N. SEVENTH Street.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL

AMUSEMENTS.

P. F. ROTHERMEL'S
Great Picture,
"BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG,"
AT No. 1003 CHESNUT STREET.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.
Admission, 25 cents. Children, 10 cents.
Bring your Opera Glasses. 12 24 stgthtf

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC
THE NEW GERMAN OPERA.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Jan. 10,
MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR,
With an immense star cast.
Second appearance of the celebrated
MAD. LOUISE LICHTMAY.
The management takes the pleasure of announcing that, in addition to the immense company already engaged, arrangements have been made with
MISS CLARA PEARL,
From the Imperial Theatre, Vienna, who will make her first appearance in the
MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.

Sir John Falstaff	Carl Formes
Mrs. Ford	Mad. Louise Lichtmay
Mrs. Page	Miss Clara Pearl
Anne, her daughter	M'lle Bertha Roemer
Mr. Ford	Edward Vierling
Mr. Page	Wilhelm Formes
Fenton	Theodore Habelmann

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 11,
First appearance of M'lle A. ROSETTI.
FAUST.
With the following great cast:
M'LLE. A. ROSETTI.
M'LLE. BERTHA ROEMER,
HABELMANN. FORMES.
ADOLPH FRANISCH, (his first appearance).
THURSDAY, Jan. 12.
Third appearance of
LOUISE LICHTMAY.
DON GIOVANNI,
Cast with the entire strength of the Company.
Seats can be secured at the Academy of Music and F. A. North & Co.'s Music Store, No. 1026 Chesnut street.

E. L. DAVENPORT'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
THIS EVENING,
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE
In an entirely new play and line of characters, written expressly for them, entitled
AT LAST.

Louisa Schultz	Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE
Wilhelm Schultz	Mr. W. J. FLORENCE

ACT FIRST.
AT THE OFFICE.
ACT SECOND.
AT THE WIDOW'S.
ACT THIRD.
AT THE POST.
ACT FOURTH.
AT HOME.
Admission, $1, 75, 50, and 25 cents. Commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets can be secured in advance at Abel's Dramatic Repository (Theatre Building), No. 1211 Chesnut street, daily, from 9 until 5 o'clock.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE, NINTH AND WALNUT Streets.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Jan. 10,
sixth night in America of Andrew Halliday's celebrated comedy drama entitled
THE GREAT CITY:
A STORY OF LONDON LIFE,
THE IMPORTED SCENERY,
painted on the spot expressly for the management of this theatre, by the distinguished artist, Mr. J. Johnson, will present beautiful and accurate views of the British Metropolis.
SATURDAY—GREAT CITY MATINEE.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ¼ to 8 o'clock.
MONDAY AND EVERY NIGHT,
EXCEPT THURSDAY,
The comic drama, in four acts,
COQUETTES;
OR, THE TWO JONESES.
With new Scenery and Fine Cast.
Mrs. John Drew......as........Mrs. Arthur Minton
Aided by the full company.
THURSDAY, by desire, ROSEDALE.
In rehearsal—LOST AT SEA.

DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE, SEVENTH Street, below Arch.
SAM RYAN as..............RIP VAN WINKLE.
New and beautiful scenery by E. H. Chase.
LANT McLAUGHLIN
IN THE
IRISH OUTLAW.

FOX'S NEW AMERICAN THEATRE, CHESNUT Street, above Tenth,
AMUSEMENTS OF ALL NATIONS.
EVERY EVENING
And SATURDAY MATINEE.
GREAT CONGRESS OF STARS.
Comprising the best artists in the country, who appear in Grand Ballets, Dutch Comedy, Local Sketches, Minstrelsy, Ethiopian Acts, Farce, Comic Vocalism, Pantomime, etc.

CIRCUS.—TENTH AND CALLOWHILL STS. Athletic Sensation of the World. D'ATALIE lifts and sustains with his teeth a barrel containing 40 gallons; ANGELA, the Fascinating Herculean Lady, will hold a loaded cannon, weighing 600 pounds, while being discharged by YOUNG ZEPHYR, and PEDANTO, the "Man Fly," walks with head downward in the air, and the FULL CIRCUS TROUPE and astounding Novelties and Wonders. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday. Admission as heretofore.

AMERICAN MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Northwest corner of NINTH and ARCH Streets.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.
100,000 CURIOSITIES
From all parts of the World.
THIRTY CAGES OF WILD ANIMALS.
The Splendid Dramatic Company appearing in the Lecture Room every Evening at 8 o'clock, and Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 2 o'clock.
Admission to all the Attractions, 25 cents. 12 12 tf

ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ARCH Street, above Tenth.
SIMMONS & SLOCUM'S MINSTRELS,
THE CHAMPION TROUPE OF AMERICA.
Every evening until further notice Robert Fraser's new Christmas Pantomime of
HUSH A BYE BABY;
OR, HEY DIDDLE DIDDLE.
Box office open from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.
Matinee every Saturday. 9 5 tf

SYMPHONY AND POPULAR CONCERT.
HORTICULTURAL HALL,
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 12.
FULL ORCHESTRA AND A SELECT CHORUS.
Haydn's Symphony, No. 5 (entire); Mendelssohn's "Hear my Prayer," for Solo and Chorus; Schubert's "Erl King," for Orchestra; Old English Glees; Lumbye's Fantasia, for Orchestra; "Nebelbilder" (cloud pictures); Vogt's Cradle Song, for muted strings; the Sleigh Polka, etc.
Tickets, 50 cents. For sale by Gould & Fischer; North; Boner; Lee & Walker; Knight, No. 1222 Chesnut street, and at the door. 1 9 4t

BIERSTADT'S LAST AND GREATEST PICTURE,
"THE EMERALD POOL,"
on exhibition at Earles' Galleries,
No. 816 CHESNUT Street.
Admission—Season tickets, $1; single ticket, 25 cents. 1 5 1m

FOYER OF THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—CARL WOLFSOHN'S THIRD MATINEE, FRIDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 13, 1871, at 4 o'clock. 1 9 4t

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE.
JAMES & HUBER.
No. 11 North SECOND Street,
Sign of the Golden Lamb,
Are now receiving a large and splendid assortment of new styles of
FANCY CASSIMERES
And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS, [8 28 mws
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory.
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET Sts.
ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.

HORSE COVERS, BUFFALO ROBES, Fancy Robes, Lap Rugs, Fur Gloves and Collars. Large stock of all grade goods at lowest prices. [illegible] Saddlery and Trunk Store, No. 720 MARKET Street. 2 17 1mrp

Evening Telegraph

TUESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1871.

THE MOTLEY-FISH CORRESPONDENCE.

As an offshoot of the Grant-Sumner San Domingo quarrel, the public are regaled with the Motley-Fish correspondence on the Alabama question, and various issues of fact between high dignitaries are submitted to the great tribunal of the American people. Few will care to wade through the long columns of the correspondence arising from Mr. Motley's removal from the British mission, but its general purport is interesting to every American citizen. At the bottom of the whole difficulty lies the fact that Grant did not see proper to adopt the views of the Alabama question which had been propounded by Charles Sumner in his famous Alabama speech, while Mr. Motley, when he discussed this subject at London, came nearer reflecting the views of the Senate Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs than those of the President of the United States. It is true that Motley denies this soft impeachment, and claims that he adhered strictly to his instructions as he understood them; but Secretary Fish nevertheless adheres to the statement that Motley did not fairly represent the President's views, and that he was therefore an unreliable and unworthy representative of the administration at London.

It will be remembered that Sumner, in discussing the Reverdy Johnson treaty, took the bold ground that the British Government had no right to recognize the Southern Confederacy as a belligerent power; that immense losses, amounting in the aggregate to thousands of millions of dollars, were entailed on this country by that recognition, and that the matters in dispute between the two countries could not be settled until full satisfaction for these enormous damages were made, either in the way of a cash payment, territorial concessions, or an humble apology. This defiant speech set England in a blaze of indignation, and the cry went up from all parties that if we insisted upon a settlement of that description no English administration would dare to consider it for a single moment. When Grant came into power he seems to have comprehended from the first the fallacy of Sumner's demand, and without making an open issue with Sumner on the subject he instructed Motley (according to the statement of Secretary Fish) to "place the cause of grievance of the United States against Great Britain *not so much upon her issuance of the recognition of the insurgents in a state of war, as upon her conduct under and subsequent to such a recognition.*" Now Motley was the pet of Sumner, and appointed in a large measure through his influence, and as, in addition to his written instructions, he was authorized to talk over the subject at issue in a general way with the English Secretary of State, it is not to be wondered at that he put the strongest possible Sumner coloring upon the Grant instructions. It was rather rough on the Massachusetts statesman to have his Massachusetts ministerial pet tell, in effect, an English Minister that the new Republican administration did not care a button for Sumner's high-flown and impracticable theories of the subjects in dispute; and it is scarcely possible to read the Motley-Fish correspondence without coming to the conclusion that the American Minister was more faithful to his Senatorial patron than to the President of the United States. Right on the heels of a discovery and complaint of this delinquency by the administration, Sumner took issue with it on the San Domingo question, and thus two causes of dispute arose nearly simultaneously. The President abandoned the Sumner platform on the questions at issue with Great Britain, and Sumner opposed the Grant platform on San Domingo, while Motley, in the interest of Sumner, gave such a coloring to his instructions as apparently committed Grant to the Sumner view of the Alabama question, in spite of himself.

This was a little more than the hero of Appomattox could stand. He might have consented to be overruled at London, or to be beaten in the Senate on his West India hobby, through Sumner's overshadowing influence, but he was not willing to be foiled at both points without striking back. Motley contends that he was removed solely because Sumner opposed San Domingo. Fish alleges that he was removed solely on account of his violation of instructions. But the real truth probably is that both causes combined induced his dismissal.

THE NAVY AND THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE.

The House of Representatives on Friday last adopted resolutions directing a court of inquiry into the conduct of Rear-Admirals Godon and Davis in refusing to extend proper aid to Minister Washburn when he considered himself in peril from the Paraguayan tyrant Lopez, and also disapproving of the conduct Rear-Admiral Davis in delaying for an unreasonable time to proceed to the rescue of Messrs. Bliss and Masterman, in accepting their release in a manner derogatory to the dignity of the United States, and in receiving, holding, and treating them as prisoners. These resolutions may be considered a definite declaration of the principle that the naval is subordinate to the diplomatic service, and that naval officers will in the future be obliged to recognize the fact that their personal dignity is of less importance than that of the Government. That there is a necessity for a very radical reform has been proved by the affair in which Rear-Admirals Godon and Davis were implicated, and if any further proof were needed, it can be found in the declaration of Admiral Porter in his testimony before the Committee of Foreign Affairs in regard to this same matter. Admiral Porter, speaking for the officers of the navy in general, said:—"We look upon it that a minister is send abroad to preserve peace, and not to make war; and naval officers having so much intercourse with the world, consider that they are perhaps as well informed about diplomatic matters as persons who have entered upon their diplomatic duties for the first time. Now in England it is different. There persons are educated for the diplomatic profession, and a British naval officer in many cases is put under the orders of the minister. In case we had any difficulty with a foreign power, the Navy Department would instruct the admirals at that point to co-operate with the minister in that particular case, but in no other." Such an extraordinary statement as this scarcely needs comment, as it proves conclusively that the naval officers being impressed with the idea that as our diplomatic service is not what it ought to be, it is therefore incumbent upon them to undertake the management of our foreign affairs on general principles and according to their own discretion, without regard to the ideas that prevail in the State Department. It is certainly high time for Congress to convince Admiral Porter and his subordinates that their duties and responsibilities are somewhat different from what they imagine.

In regard to the court of inquiry provided for in the resolution passed on Friday, no great results need be expected. The court will be composed of naval officers, inspired by the same opinions as those which influenced the conduct of Rear-Admirals Godon and Davis, and it will certainly be somewhat extraordinary if those officers are judged to have been in fault.

CONSTITUTIONAL REVISION.

The demand for a thorough overhauling of the Constitution of Pennsylvania has assumed such an imperative and universal character, that the Legislature which commenced its sessions a few days ago can scarcely have the hardihood to ignore or resist it. The people of the entire State, without regard to party affiliations, expect our legislators to authorize the calling of a convention for revising the Constitution of the State, and the Senators and Representatives who have the hardihood to vote against the measure will scarcely anticipate a re-election. But the necessity for a constitutional revision which has at last become imperative has long existed, and a convention should have been called several years ago. It will be well, therefore, for the new Constitution, when finally framed, to contain a clause requiring the people to vote upon the question of constitutional reform at stated periods, say once in fifteen or twenty years, to avoid the recurrence of another disastrous delay on the part of legislators who may chance to misrepresent their constituents. There is such a provision in the Constitution of New York, and last year a convention was called in pursuance of its requirements. The Constitution of Ohio contains a similar clause and at the election next fall the people of that State will be called upon to decide whether they are satisfied with their Constitution as it is or not, without any legislative action on the subject. When a convention is finally assembled in this State, and the task of framing a new constitution is under way, care should be taken to include in it a provision for submitting to a popular vote at seasonable periods the question of a reform of the fundamental law of the Commonwealth. "The Constitution as it is," is a cry that deserves no better response when applied to a State than when applied to the whole country. Constitutional reform becomes periodically necessary, and no amount of wisdom or foresight can be expected to render it unnecessary for many years in succession. The people, therefore, should be at liberty to make known their desires without depending upon modern legislators for the opportunity.

The practical result of the protective duties on pig iron which, after being in operation for some years, were reduced on the first of January, was that the product of the United States was doubled, while the price was reduced nearly one-half; or, in round figures, the product increased from nine hundred thousand tons per annum to two millions of tons, while the price fell from more than fifty dollars per ton to less than thirty dollars per ton. A striking new illustration was thus given of the old truth that steady protective duties on articles which can readily be produced on a large scale in this country not only add to the national wealth by rendering home resources available, but also lower prices to the consumer. The home competition engendered furnishes a far better safeguard for the interests of consumers than an uncertain, unreliable, and fluctuating foreign supply which may at one time be dirt cheap and at another monstrously dear. Pennsylvania, as the leading iron State, has been subjected to much obloquy for her persistent advocacy of higher duties on iron; but the results show that, even if her underlying motive is selfish, her favorite tariff policy has redounded to the welfare of the whole Union.

The following is the mention of Charley Moothart's case in the list of last year's pardons sent to the Legislature by Governor Geary:—

> "6. Charles Moothart. Philadelphia, May 13, 1867. Larceny. Three years in County Prison. Pardoned January 25. Recommended by William B. Mann, J. O. Galton, Thomas Ashton, Richard B. Ott, Robert S. Garrison, David Banks, Henry L. Smith, George Carson, George Faber, Rev. Thomas Barry, and others. Reasons:—Moothart, according to the certificate of the physician and superintendent of the prison, is far advanced in consumption, and cannot live throughout his term if confined in prison. Three months and eighteen days remitted. (Since reported dead.)"

Moothart is (not was) a notorious character, and is of a notorious family. Though his pardon was recommended by ex-District Attorney Mann, and seven officers of the criminal court, because it was thought he was too delicate to live out his term, and though he has since been "reported dead," it is said by those who ought to know best that he is hearty, and is now stealing all he can well get his hands on. One of his brothers, William Moothart, is now serving out a term in the Norristown Jail, and another brother, John Hart, alias Moothart, has already served two terms in the Eastern Penitentiary, his last term being one of eighteen months.

The Civil Code Commissioners appointed to revise and codify the civil laws of Pennsylvania have nearly finished their labors. It is said they have boiled down 1500 pages of "Purdon's Digest" to a 300 page volume, and made a mysterious and conflicting mass of legislation plain to the common understanding. This is useful and creditable work, but we believe the commissioners have also attempted a much more imposing and important task, by interjecting new matter, which virtually embodies new statutes, in their book; and the Legislature had better look very carefully into these changes before it adopts them. The public should remember that it is not merely a condensation of their old laws that is coming up for consideration, but a civil code substantially new in some important particulars.

The Public Lands on the Line of the Northern Pacific Railroad.—The following section of the charter of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company is worthy of the attention of those who wish to secure homesteads:—And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States shall cause the lands to be surveyed for forty miles in width on both sides of the entire line of the said road, after the general route shall be fixed, and as fast as may be required by the construction of said railroad; and the odd sections of land hereby granted shall not be liable to sale, or entry, or pre-emption, before or after they are surveyed, except by said company, as provided in this act; but the provisions of the act of September, eighteen hundred and forty-one, granting pre-emption rights, and the acts amendatory thereof, and of the act entitled "An act to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain," approved May twenty, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, shall be, and the same are hereby, extended to all other lands on the line of said road when surveyed, excepting those hereby granted to said company; and the reserved alternate sections shall not be sold by the Government at a price less than two dollars and fifty cents per acre, when offered for sale.

NOTICES.

Overcoats, Eight Dollars.
Overcoats, Eight Dollars.
Overcoats, Eight Dollars.

Men's All-wool
Melton
Overcoats
Reduced to Eight Dollars,
to close them out,
by
Bennett & Co.,
Tower Hall,
No. 518 Market Street,
Half-way between Fifth and Sixth Streets.
Other goods in proportion.

If this should meet the eye of any one suffering from Bronchitis, Consumption, Asthma, or any Pulmonary Affection, we would refer them to Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, which will, in all cases, afford speedy relief and in most effect a speedy cure. Sold by all Druggists.

CLOTHING.

MUST AND SHALL.

R. & W.

The whole of our remaining Winter Stock of Elegant Raiment for Gentlemen at the GREAT BROWN HALL of ROCKHILL & WILSON, must and shall be sold

603 NOW! 605

In order
To make room
For the immense stock
Of rich and beautiful Spring Goods
Now in preparation for Spring Sales.
In our to accommodate our friends,
While we are taking stock,
We will let them
Have Winter Clothes
At lower rates
Than ever.

LOOK!

BIG BARGAINS IN BOY'S CLOTHES!
GREAT REDUCTION IN RICH RAIMENT!!
PRODIGIOUS PILES OF PANTALOONS!!!
UNHEARD-OF OPPORTUNITIES ON OVERCOATS!!!!
STUPENDOUS SALES OF SEASONABLE STOCK!!!!!

ROCKHILL & WILSON
GREAT BROWN HALL,
603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

HABILLEMENTS
No 824 CHESTNUT ST.
CHARLES STOKES & Co.
UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL
PHILADELPHIA: PA.

Tailors
And Dealers in
Ready-made Clothing.

Suits,
Suits. $15·00.
Suits,
Overcoats $10·00 Overcoats
to
Overcoats $15·00 Overcoats
and upwards.

CLOTHING.

OUR WINTER STOCK
OF
Fine Ready-made Clothing
MUST BE SOLD TO CLEAR COUNTERS
For the reception of an entirely new line of
Spring Goods.
WE WILL THEREFORE MAKE
STILL GREATER CONCESSIONS
In the prices of everything.
OVERCOATS FOR MEN, YOUTHS, BOYS, AND CHILDREN.
SKATING COATS,
STREET COATS,
BUSINESS SUITS,
DRESS SUITS,
YOUTHS' SUITS,
BOYS' SUITS,
CHILDREN'S FANCY SUITS.
We still have an excellent assortment of Goods in the Piece to make up to order, which we will dispose of at Wonderfully Low Figures.
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, TIES, SHIRTS, COLLARS, AND UNDERWEAR, IN GREAT VARIETY,
Made expressly for our own sales.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL, POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
S. E. Corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA.

JANUARY 1, 1871.

Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

Capital, - - $500,000

Assets, - - $3,050,536

Losses paid since organization, - $23,500,000

Statement of the Assets.

Mortgages.

$824,950. All of which are first mortgages on City Property .... $834,950·00

Loan Bonds.

301,100	United States Government Loans	325,932·50
161,000	Pennsylvania State Loans	169,310·00
50,000	New Jersey State Sixes	51,000·00
10,000	Delaware State Sixes	9,000·00
70,000	Connecticut State Sixes	70,030·00
200,000	Philadelphia City Loans	200,000·00
21,000	Cincinnati City Bonds	18,900·00
25,000	Cleveland City Bonds	23,750·00
3,000	Williamsport City Bonds	2,430·00
15,000	Dayton City Bonds	15,000·00
15,000	Pittsburg City Bonds	15,000·00
15,000	Columbus City Bonds	15,000·00
6,000	Bellefonte Borough Bonds	5,400·00
40,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s Bonds, 1864	30,200·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds	4,650·00
40,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s Bonds, First Mortgage	40,000·00
10,000	Delaware Railroad Co.'s Mortgage Loan	9,500·00
50,000	Lehigh Valley Railroad Co.'s Mortgage Bonds	47,500·00
70,000	Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co.'s 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds	73,150·00
15,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s First Mortgage Bonds	12,750·00
41,000	Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co.'s Loans	33,980·00
37,000	Ches. and Del. Canal Co.'s Con. Mortgage Loan, 1886	35,150·00
20,000	Schuylkill Navigation Co.'s Con. Mortgage Loan	14,400·00
15,000	Delaware Division Canal Co.'s Loan	12,750·00
40,000	Del. and Rar. Canal and Camden and Amboy Railroad and Tr. Co.	33,700·00
	Sundry Stocks and Loans	6,514·50

Stocks.

292 Shares Philadelphia, Germantown, and Norristown Railroad Co.	21,900·00
239 Shares Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Co.	11,950·00
100 Shares Philadelphia Bank	15,700·00
228 " Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Co.	8,436·00
160 Shares North Pennsylvania Railroad Co.	4,500·00

Miscellaneous.

Cash in Bank and Office (currency)		211,517·53
" " " (gold)	$63,209·62	
Premium thereon	6,320·96	
		69,530·58
Loans on Collateral Security		31,433·74
Notes Receivable and Marine Premiums unsettled		438,419·96
Accrued Interest and Book Accounts, all good		32,543·85
Premiums in course of transmission		50,656·92
Real Estate—Office of the company (Philadelphia)		30,000·00

Total Assets, Jan. 1, 1871 .... $3,050,535·61

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHAS. PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edw. H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	Louis C. Madeira,
John Mason,	Charles W. Cushman,
George L. Harrison,	Clement A. Griscom,

William Brockie. [1 10 tuths10trp

L. KNOWLES & CO.,
No. 1218 MARKET Street,
RECEIVERS OF
CHOICEST GRADES OF ST. LOUIS FAMILY FLOUR. [1 5 6t4p*

INSURANCE.

UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
N. E Corner of THIRD and WALNUT.
Incorporated 1804.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 5, 1871.

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT IS PUBLISHED IN CONFORMITY WITH A PROVISION OF THE CHARTER OF THE COMPANY:—

Amount of Marine Premiums written to January 1, 1870	$95,348·19
Amount of Marine Premiums unearned to January 1, 1870	36,524·17
Amount of Fire Premiums written to January 1, 1871	44,909·87
Amount of Fire Premiums unearned to January 1, 1871	37,237·13
	$214,019·34
EARNED PREMIUMS during the year ending as above:—	
Marine Risks	$99,726·37
Fire Risks	42,846·90
Interest on Investments and Salvage	20,027·62
	$163,600·89
LOSSES AND EXPENSES, Etc., during same time:—	
Marine Losses	$79,707·20
Fire Losses	33,529·27
Reinsurances and Commissions	17,358·33
Return Premiums	6,590·61
United States and other Taxes	2,976·54
Rents, Salaries, and Expenses	12,220·09
	$152,382·07
ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, January 1, 1871:—	
State of Pennsylvania 6 per cent. Bonds	$10,000·00
City of Philadelphia 6 per cent. Bonds	15,000·00
Camden and Amboy Railroad 6 per cent. Bonds, 1889	11,200·00
" " " " 1883	3,500·00
" " Mortgage 6 per cent. 1875	17,000·00
Pennsylvania Railroad second Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds	10,000·00
Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Bonds, 6 per cent	14,610·00
Pennsylvania Railroad first Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent	1,000·00
Schuylkill Navigation Company 6 per cent. Bonds	10,000·00
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad 6 per cent. Bonds	10,600·00
Pennsylvania Canal 6 per cent. Bonds	11,500·00
Pittsburg Water Loan 7 per cent. Bonds	7,000·00
North Pennsylvania Railroad 6 per cent. Bonds	10,000·00
North Pennsylvania Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds	4,500·00
Lehigh Valley Railroad 6 per cent. bonds	5,000·00
100 shares Little Schuylkill Railroad	5,000·00
173 shares Pennsylvania Railroad	8,650·00
100 shares North Pennsylvania Railroad	5,000·00
48 shares Delaware Railroad	1,200·00
106 shares Pennsylvania Canal Campany	5,300·00
68 shares Philadelphia National Bank	6,800·00
88 shares Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank	8,800·00
160 shares Phœnix Insurance Company	800·00
4 shares American West India Company	400·00
20 shares Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	5,000·00
1414 shares Union Trust Insurance Company	14,140·00
Sundry Scrip of Insurance Companies	1,000·00
Par value	$202,400·00
Market value	$188,868·25
Bills receivable	27,633·25
Sundry accounts due for Premiums	14,534·73
Cash	24,361·66
	$255,397·89

DIRECTORS.

Richard S. Smith,	John Moss,
A. E. Borie,	Lemuel Coffin,
Newberry A. Smith,	J. H. Tilge,
William C. Kent,	W. D. Winsor,
Henry Lewis,	Charles D. Reed,
J. P. Steiner,	Isaac Hough,
Edward L. Clark,	R. D. Howard,
George Lewis,	Alex. E. Fergusson,
Samuel C. Cook,	Paul Pohl, Jr.,
Charles Wheeler,	C. Heiskill,
S. Delbert,	D. W. Chambers,

Sol. Townsend.

RICHARD S. SMITH, Pres't.
JOHN MOSS, Secretary.

January 5, 1871.
The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the capital stock and outstanding scrip, free of taxes, payable on demand.
1 10 12t JOHN MOSS, Secretary.

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Published in conformity with the provisions of the sixth section of the Act of Assembly approved April 5, 1842.

Bonds and Mortgages	$397,670·00
Bills Receivable	27,355·00
Philadelphia City Sixes	97,135·40
Philadelphia City Fives	4,988·75
Pennsylvania State Loan	36,000·00
Pittsburg Sevens	16,030·00
Pittsburg Sixes	5,535·00
Cincinnati Sixes	10,990·00
United States Loan, 6 per cent., 1881	20,000·00
United States Loan, Five-twenties, 1867	30,030·00
Philadelphia Bank, 234 shares	24,340·26
Western Bank, 220 shares	11,000·00
Girard Bank, 125 shares	6,600·00
Franklin Fire Insurance Co., 30 shares	2,897·73
Manayunk Gas Company, 20 shares	998·88
Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company, 500 shares	22,957·38
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s Loan	10,932·50
Camden and Amboy Railroad Co.'s Loan	53,493·55
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Co.'s Loan	24,600·00
North Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s Loan	27,932·50
Harrisburg, Portsmouth, etc., Railroad Co.'s Loan	18,500·00
Lehigh Valley Railroad Co.'s Loan	28,350·00
Elmira and Williamsport Railroad Co.'s Loan	22,352·50
West Jersey Railroad Co.'s Loan	9,725·00
Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co.'s Loan	34,570·00
Schuylkill Navigation Co.'s Loan	19,244·41
Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Co.'s Loan	8,602·50
Delaware Division Canal Co.'s Loan	17,615·00
Real Estate, No. 510 Walnut street	30,000·00
Cash	15,138·55
	$1,030,574·91

WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Sec'y.
January 9, 1871. 1 10 6trp

LAST GRAND REUNION
OF THE
"OLD HIBERNIA"
Fire Engine Company,
No. 1,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Monday Evening, January 16, 1871.
Cards of Admission,
FIVE DOLLARS.
1 10 6trp

BOARDING.

1121 GIRARD STREET, BETWEEN ELEVENTH and Twelfth and Chesnut and Market streets. Vacancies for Families and Single Gentlemen. Also, a suit of rooms on the second floor, furnished or unfurnished, with first-class board. Also, table board. 10 24tf

SEWING MACHINES.

THE
WHEELER & WILSON
SEWING MACHINE,
For Sale on Easy Terms.
NO. 914 CHESNUT STREET.
4 mwe PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.

1871.

PRIOR TO STOCK TAKING,
February 1,
WE WILL CLOSE OUT,
Regardless of Cost,
BALANCE OF
DRESS GOODS,
PAISLEY SHAWLS,
BROCHE SHAWLS,
BLANKET SHAWLS,
HOOP SKIRTS AND CLOTH SKIRTS,
CLOAKING CLOTHS AND PLAIDS,
HEAVY FLANNELS, BLANKETS, ETC.

We offer Special Bargains in BLACK SILKS, upon which our customers can now save from 25 cents to 50 cents on the yard.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
NORTHEAST CORNER OF
EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.,
2 3 thstu PHILADELPHIA.

727 CHESNUT STREET. 727
POPULAR PRICES
FOR
DRY GOODS.
STRICTLY ONE PRICE.
ALEXANDER RICKEY,
9 10 tuths No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

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Spring Horses,
Rocking Horses,
Children's Carriages,
BOYS' SLEDS, WAGONS,
VELOCIPEDES, Etc. Etc.
H. J. SHILL,
Factory, No. 226 DOCK Street,
12 9 4p BELOW EXCHANGE.

FINANCIAL.

DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
American and Foreign Bankers,
DRAWS EXCHANGE ON LONDON AND PRINCIPAL CITIES OF EUROPE.
DEALERS IN
Government and Railroad Securities,

Drexel, Winthrop & Co., No. 18 Wall Street, New York.
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PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS'
Grand Square and Upright Pianos.
Special attention is called to their ne
Patent Upright Pianos,
With Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Metal Frame Action, etc., which are matchless in Tone and Touch, and unrivalled in durability.
CHARLES BLASIUS,
WAREROOMS,
No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET,
9 13 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

CARPETINGS, ETC.

GETTY'S CARPET STORE,
No. 832 ARCH STREET.
Having purchased the stock now on hand at a very low price, I am prepared to offer
GREAT BARGAINS IN
BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY, INGRAIN
AND VENETIAN CARPETS.
Also, in OIL CLOTHS. Remnants in Brussels at $1 per yard; remnants in Ingrain at 50 to 75 cents; remnants of Oil Cloth at 25 to 50 cents; Druggets for $8, old price $10 and $12.
REMEMBER THE PLACE,
No. 832 ARCH Street, two doors below Ninth, south side. [1 6 6trp
WILLIAM GETTY.

COOK & BROTHER,
Retailers
OF
HOSIERY GOODS
EXCLUSIVELY OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION.
No. 53 North EIGHTH Street,
1 10 tuf6trp PHILADELPHIA.

A COPARTNERSHIP IS THIS DAY FORMED between the undersigned, who propose to carry on A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS, at Nos. 51 and 53 South THIRD Street, in this city, under the style of DUNN BROTHERS.

J. H. DUNN,
R. M. DUNN.

2d January, 18 1 2

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

"Fidelio" at the Academy of Music.

The brief season of German opera was inaugurated at the Academy of Music last evening, in the presence of a large and fashionable audience. The opera given was Beethoven's immortal work, *Fidelio*, and the performance throughout was an even and excellent one. The cast was almost entirely a new one to this city. Madame Louise Lichtmay made her first appearance before a Philadelphia audience, in the difficult *role* of "Leonora," and the impression that she created, by her acting as well as by her singing, was exceedingly favorable. She possesses a full and powerful soprano voice, of fine quality and much dramatic expression. She sings with remarkable energy, and acts with a clear perception of the demands of the situation. Throughout the evening she was enthusiastically received by the audience. Mad'lle Bertha Roemer, who sung the part of "Marcelline," was also a stranger to a Philadelphia audience, and, although not making pretensions to the highest rank, acquitted herself most creditably. Mr. Theodore Habelmann, whose fine voice is so well known in this city, appeared in a new part, that of "Jacquino," while Mr. Carl Formes reappeared in his admirable and effective *role* of "Rocquo." The voice of Mr. Formes has been one of the wonders of the lyric stage. The London critics have pronounced it the most magnificent base voice ever heard in the English metropolis. Last evening he was enthusiastically received by the audience, and his performance showed that his voice still retains much of its old volume and sweetness. The remainder of the cast embraced Mr. Carl Bernard as "Florestan," Mr. Edward Vierling as "Pizarro," and Mr. Wilhelm Formes as the "Governor," all of whom were creditable and satisfactory. Throughout the evening the concerted pieces were well executed, from the quartette in the first act, "Mir ist so wunderbar," to the magnificent ensembles of the closing scenes in "Florestan's" dungeon. The chorus and the orchestra were both good, and, altogether, the performance was highly satisfactory, a fact to which the hearty applause of the audience bore unmistakable evidence.

"Coquettes" at the Arch.

The comedy of *Coquettes; or, the Two Joneses*, which was produced at the Arch last evening to a well-pleased audience, is, we believe, by Mr. James Alberry, the author of the *Two Roses*. In its literary style it much resembles that piece, but it possesses the advantage of a more elaborate and more interesting plot, the strong points of which, however, have not in every instance been brought forward in as telling a manner as they might have been. Mr. Alberry is evidently an admirer, and to some extent an imitator, of Robertson, and while *Coquettes* has more of the proportions of regular standard comedy than any play that has lately been produced, the dialogue, while it is unusually well written and is often bright, witty, and sparkling, is too frequently trivial and flimsy, and lacking in compactness where compactness is necessary for the best dramatic effect. The plot we are confident is not Mr. Alberry's own, for it presents all the characteristics of an old-fashioned comedy of intrigue, such as the old-fashioned writers whom Mr. Boucicault so heartily affects to despise, but who have certainly not been surpassed by any of the modern dramatists, would have elaborated into a more brilliant piece than the one produced at the Arch last night. The merits of the comedy of *Coquettes*, however, more than overbalance its deficiencies, and it is a real pleasure to be able to bestow praise upon a piece that really presents some claims to notice on account of its literary excellence. The performance last night was evidently a surprise as well as a pleasure to the audience, and if the actors will endeavor to make the action a little more animated it ought to achieve a permanent success.

The plot, which is considerably involved, turns partly upon the flirting propensities of "Mrs. Minton," the second wife of "Arthur Minton, M. P.," and "Fanny Parkhouse," a relative of the first wife of "Mr. Minton." The second "Mrs. Minton" was an actress who was afflicted with a drunken, good-for-nothing father, of whose existence she had not informed her husband, and who she is constantly in fear will turn up at some inopportune moment. She fears to inform "Mr. Minton" of the disagreeable relationship, but it is discovered by the villain of the piece, a "Mr. Curling," who has suffered by her coquetry, and also by "Mr. Minton's" steward, "Rogers," who has a penchant for writing anonymous letters and sending unpleasant items of private information to the newspapers. One of the best situations in the play is when a silly suitor of "Mrs. Minton's" who glories in the name of "Jones," is set on by "Curling" to pay assiduous attention to the lady, but who unfortunately mistakes the husband for the steward "Rogers," to whom he has been referred by "Curling" for assistance. The plans of the unhappy "Jones" are thus revealed to the one who is of all others most interested in knowing about them, and the villainy of "Curling" is demonstrated so plainly that he is treated to a knock-down blow from the fist of "Minton." It then turns out that "Minton" had known from the beginning of the existence of his wife's disreputable relation, and had given him liberal assistance and aided him to make some steps towards respectability. In the denouement "Mrs. Minton" promises to flirt no more, "Miss Fanny" gives her hand to "Jones," who turns out to be a son of "Lord de Lay;" "Curling" concludes to behave himself in the future, and several of the other characters pair off and announce their determination to embark upon the sea of matrimony. This slight sketch gives but a faint idea of the plot, which contains a number of well-conceived and highly-dramatic scenes, and a series of characters that afford the actors some excellent opportunities. "Mrs. Minton" is a part exactly in Mrs. Drew's line, and she acts it most admirably. The second of the two coquettes, "Fanny Parkhouse," is remarkably well represented by Miss May Saville. Mr. Barton Hill gives a fine personation of "Arthur Minton," and the remaining leading characters are, almost without exception, well represented, if we except the part of "Jones," which Mr. Craig does not appear to fit into as well as he does into some others.

"At Last" at the Chesnut.

The drama of *At Last*, which was performed at the Chesnut last evening, belongs to a class of plays that enjoy a fair share of popularity, but that cannot lay any great claim to consideration for their artistic qualities. As such pieces please a portion of the public, and confer a considerable amount of innocent enjoyment, they certainly have their place in the round of theatrical entertainments, and are entitled to respectful treatment at the hands of the critics so long as they do not fall into positive inanity. *At Last* bears very strongly the impress of Captain Mayne Reid's style, and we are the more inclined to imagine that it is the product of his pen from the fact that it contains a handsome puff of the gallant Captain's military exploits in Mexico. As for the merits of the piece itself, it is composed of an easily understood plot, that has the merit of simplicity at least, and presents a number of broad and obvious stage effects that appeal strongly to the sympathies of an average audience. The story, such as it is, relates how "Wilhelm Schultz," a German commission merchant, becomes involved in difficulties through the villainies of his partner, "John Twistman." A personal encounter between the two men takes place, and "Twistman" is badly hurt, and, in the opinion of "Schultz," is killed. The German manages to make his escape, and enlisting in the army is sent to a frontier post, where he suffers all possible pangs of remorse for his supposed crime. In course of time the mail brings the information that he has fallen heir to a large fortune, and that he has been discharged from the army at the solicitation of the North German minister. The same stage-coach by which this welcome intelligence is received also brings to the fort "Twistman," who has fled to the plains to escape the consequences of his many crimes. His appearance happily convinces "Schultz" that he is not a murderer, and "Twistman" is, to the satisfaction of the German, arrested by the officers of the fort as a deserter from the army and is placed under arrest. "Schultz" makes his way to the East, and arrives in New York just in time to prevent the second marriage of his wife, who has believed him dead, and the play winds up happily for all in it who deserve happiness, as such plays always should.

Mr. Florence acts the part of "Schultz," which is somewhat out of his usual line, with much skill, and secures all the sympathies the audience have to bestow. Mrs. Florence as "Louisa Schultz" is less successful in imitating the broken English dialect, but she makes amends for this by the vivacity with which she acts her part. The company of the theatre give an efficient support in the subordinate characters, and the play on the whole is well represented.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC Nicolai's opera of the *Merry Wives of Windsor* will be performed this evening by the German troupe.

AT THE CHESNUT Mr. and Mrs. Florence will appear this evening in the new drama of *At Last*.

AT THE WALNUT the drama of *The Great City* will be given this evening.

AT THE ARCH the comedy of *Coquettes; or, The Two Joneses*, will be repeated this evening.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE Mr. Sam Ryan will personate "Rip Van Winkle" this evening.

AT THE NEW AMERICAN THEATRE a miscellaneous programme is announced for this evening.

AT THE CIRCUS, Tenth and Callowhill streets, an equestrian and acrobatic performance will be given this evening.

AT THE AMERICAN MUSEUM, Ninth and Arch streets, the extravaganza of *Puss in Boots* and the comedy of *All's Not Gold that Glitters* will be performed this evening.

AT THE ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE a popular minstrel entertainment will be given this evening.

A SYMPHONY AND POPULAR CONCERT, which will embrace a great number of attractive features, will be given at Concert Hall on Thursday evening next.

BIERSTADT'S picture of "The Emerald Pool" is now on exhibition at Earles' Galleries for the benefit of the Lincoln Institute.

MR. CARL WOLFSOHN'S third matinee will be given on Friday next at the Foyer of the Academy of Music.

HELMBOLD'S PIRATES.

The Leader of the Chicago Gang Meets with Summary Justice—A Warning to Counterfeiters of Dr. Henry T. Helmbold's "Buchu."

From the Chicago Evening Journal.

Some six months since Dr. Henry T. Helmbold, of New York city, the proprietor of "Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu," of world-wide reputation, learned through the course of his numerous detectives throughout the United States, that the country was being flooded with spurious medicinal preparations bearing the name "Helmbold," and he at once took the most prompt and vigorous measures to ascertain the source of the supply and the authors of the fraud. The manufactory of the bogus article was finally traced to and found to be located in the rear of No. 100 Washington street, this city, the manufacturer being one Whittier, formerly a "specialist" doctor, and at present engaged in the manufacture of spring beds.

It appears that Whittier, in his purpose of pirating the name and fair fame of Dr. Helmbold's medicines, discovered, by reference to the city's directory, that there were two persons by the name of Helmbold in Chicago. These are Germans, one being a mere boy, and neither speaks the English language, their names being George F. and Fritz Helmbold, and being ignorant, both were simple and unsophisticated, and admirably fitted to be easily duped. They agreed, by a written contract with Whittier, for the sum of $1000 per year, to engage in the construction of spring beds, and, also, for the additional sum of $10 per month to allow their name to be used in connection with any medicinal preparation which Whittier might wish to make.

The counterfeiter had but just commenced to issue this fraud upon the Doctor's preparation (which is universally known as the most efficacious medicinal remedy for the disease for which it is recommended the world has ever known); and to preserve the purity of his reputation, as well as to guard the public against deleterious drugs purporting to issue from him, is the secret of the unstinted exertions of the Doctor to bring these rogues to justice. Upon learning of the workings of the fraud the Doctor acted with characteristic promptness, and having possessed himself of all the facts moved upon the counterfeiter. Whittier was at once served with an injunction from Judge Drummond, of the United States Circuit Court, restraining him from further proceedings, the Doctor's attorneys' sworn affidavits of the two men, George and Fritz Helmbold, disclosing fully the manner in which their names had been obtained; and Whittier found himself defendant in a suit for $20,000 damages.

Concluding, wisely but too late, that he had made an unfortunate choice in selecting as a victim Dr. H. T. Helmbold, he at once sought peace in the surrender of the key to his laboratory, with all its contents—the lithograph stones, electro-plates, with plates; stamps, dies, and all the material and equipment of his "Buchu" business, with a list of all the parties who had purchased his spurious compounds, and all of his confederates in other parts of the country, which will be made public at a convenient season. Whittier has entered into bonds to abstain from like trespass in the future.

This is a grave warning to all persons who may delude themselves and others with the idea that they can imitate Whittier's experiment and escape punishment. It can more safely be attempted to rob a bank than meddle with the trade mark of Dr. Henry T. Helmbold. The Doctor expends immense sums for advertising his medicines and bringing home to the people a knowledge of their merits; and being by this method brought to the eyes of all the world, his medicines could not retain their popularity upon any other than the solid ground of deserving merit. This being the case the Doctor cannot sit idly by and see foisted upon the public these bogus preparations of unprincipled men. The public is not to be duped, and if such villainous compounds are to be imposed upon them for the genuine manufacture of Dr. Helmbold, the hard earned reputation of the doctor is jeopardized thereby, and he is determined, by the aid of the strong arm of the law, to extinguish effectually both the traffic and the traffickers in these counterfeits, and vindicate the purity of his preparations in the eyes of the people.

CITY ITEMS.

MR. ANDREW J. ORR, lately in business in Front street, in this city, and well and favorably known in business circles, took out a policy of $10,000 with the Asbury Life Insurance Company, November 24, 1869. He made two semi-annual payments upon the policy, but before the third came due, he had taken rather suddenly ill and died. The following extract from a note from his widow, received by the agent of the company in this city, we take much pleasure in publishing:—

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 20, 1870.

Mr. James M. Longacre, Agent Asbury Life Insurance Company:—

DEAR SIR:—Since giving you my receipt for the Ten Thousand Dollars paid me by the Asbury Life Insurance Company, I have felt that I wanted to express to you in a less formal way my thanks for your very kind attention and courtesy in aiding me in all the forms necessary to prove my claim; and through you to thank the officers of the company for their prompt settlement of the loss.

If you think the publication of this acknowledgment would advance the interests of the company, you are quite at liberty to make use of it.

* * * * * *

Yours respectfully,
RHODA J. ORR.

AN INTERESTING RELIC.—There is, at the store on Chesnut street of Messrs. Baker, Arnold & Co., a chandelier which is, without doubt, the oldest in the country. It was brought over from London by Captain Seymour, in the year 1744, for Christ Church. For many years it has lain neglected amongst the rubbish in a lumber room of Christ Church, until, by the liberality of Messrs. Baker, Arnold & Co., it has been rescued from oblivion and restored to its original perfect condition. When we remember the interesting historical events associated with Christ Church, we cannot but think that such a relic possesses more than usual interest, and the thanks of the community, as well as the trustees of the church, are due to Messrs. Baker, Arnold & Co. for their liberality.

TO THE CONSUMPTIVE.—Let those who languish under the fatal severity of our climate through any pulmonary complaint, or even those who are in decided consumption, by no means despair. There is a safe and sure remedy at hand, and one easily tried. "WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF COD LIVER OIL AND LIME," without possessing the very nauseating flavor of the Oil as heretofore used, is endowed by the phosphate of lime with a healing property which renders the Oil doubly efficacious. Remarkable testimonials of its efficacy can be exhibited to those who desire to see them. For sale by A. B. Wilbor, Chemist, No. 166 Court street, Boston.

A JUDICIOUS CHANGE.—Messrs. William B. Warne & Co. have removed from their old location in the second story, to the larger store on the first floor, southeast corner Seventh and Chesnut streets, No. 632, where they will, as heretofore, make a specialty of selling, at wholesale, Watches, received from the best makers, native and foreign. The Waltham, the Elgin, the Howard, and the United States are kept constantly on hand. Messrs. Warne & Co. have also a full line of Jewelry, Silver Plated-ware, Spectacles, Fancy Goods, etc.

Boys,
Boys,
Boys.

We are selling for $5 Boys' Overcoats that far surpass anything ever offered for the price. Examine them at ROCKHILL & WILSON'S Great Brown Stone Hall, Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT street.

N. B.—Our $10, $12, and $15 suits are going off by the thousands.

WHITCOMB'S ASTHMA REMEDY—Sure cure.

WITHOUT SPOT OR SEDIMENT.—Phalon's Vitalia, or Salvation for the Hair, has no bad smell, and does not stain the skin. It has no ingredient that subsides in the form of filthy sediment. Consequently, it is not shrouded in darkened bottles. The natural color of the hair, however completely it may have faded out, is invariably reproduced by the Vitalia. Sold by all druggists.

DURING THE PROCESS OF TEETHING every mother should give her child Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It relieves the child from pain, softens the gums, cures wind colic, and sure to regulate the bowels. Gives rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child. Perfectly safe in all cases, as millions of mothers can testify.

THE CITY OF BOSTON has selected Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Pianos for its Normal and Grammar Schools. Warerooms, No. 927 Chesnut street. Prices moderate for cash and instalments, or rent. W. Redfield Phelps & Co., agents.

WHY DO
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people come from all parts of the city to buy CARPETS at the Arch Street Carpet Store? Because they are *good* and cheap! Remember the place, No. 832 Arch street, two doors below Ninth.

WILLIAM GETTY.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

BEDDING, best in the city, lowest price, and guaranteed, by ALBERTSON & CO., No. 1435 Chesnut street.

BURNETT'S FLORIMEL—An exquisite perfume.

MARRIED.

JONES—MILLARD.—December 31st, at the Parsonage of the Front Street M. E. Church, No. 1013 North Front street, Mr. ANDREW K. JONES to Miss MARY A. MILLARD, all of this city.

MATTHEWS—NOBLE.—On the 29th of December, 1870, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. John H. Egar, W. G. MATTHEWS, of this city, to FLORA, daughter of William Noble, Esq., of South Pittsburg.

SMITH—JEFFERS.—Thanksgiving Day, November 24th, 1870, at the Rectory of the Church of the Redemption, No. 400 North Twenty-second street, by Rev. J. Pleasonton, DU HAMEL MOSES SMITH, of Gloucester, N. J., and Miss LIZZIE JEFFERS, formerly of Lewes, Delaware.

DIED.

CUMMINGS.—On the morning of the 6th instant, Mrs. HANNAH CUMMINGS, widow of the late David Cummings, in the 78th year of her age.

Due notice will be given of the funeral. ****

DICKERSON.—Fell asleep in Jesus, on the 9th inst., Miss ELLA F., eldest daughter of David and Cornelia Dickerson, and granddaughter of Francis and Harriet Warnick, in the 17th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 235 Richmond street, on Thursday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. Services at Second Baptist Church, New Market street, above Poplar.

GARTLAND.—On the 7th instant, CATHARINE, wife of Mr. James Gartland, aged 38 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 2039 Hampton street, ab. Lombard, on Wednesday morning, at 8½ o'clock.

HEACOCK.—On January 7th, 1871, ELIZABETH H., daughter of Captain James M. and Mary Serrill and widow of the late Joseph R. Heacock, aged 3[illegible] years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, on Thursday, 12th instant. To meet at the house at 2 P. M., Twenty-seventh ward. To proceed to Friends' Burying Ground, Darby.

MEDARY.—On the 8th instant, CHARLES MEDARY, aged 42 years.

The relatives and male friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, York street, between Second and Front streets, on Wednesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Mount Vernon Cemetery.

WALLACE.—On the 6th instant, THOMAS WALLACE, in the 46th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 155, A. Y. M., Girard Mark Lodge, No. 214, A. Y. M., Friendship Lodge, No. 23, I. O. O. F., also the members of the Good Will Hose Company, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Twenty-third street, above Wood, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Mount Moriah Cemetery. **

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

BEAUTY, ACCURACY, TASTE, AT HELFENSTEIN & LEWIS' Railroad and Commercial Printing House, FIFTH and CHESNUT. 1t

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.—LECTURE THIS (Tuesday) EVENING—The History of Chemistry. 1t*

THE FIRST QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION will be held on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 11, at half-past 3 o'clock, at No. 1910 CHESNUT Street (third floor). Members and all other ladies interested are cordially invited to be present.

1 9 2t* M. C. EARLEY, Cor. Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 9, 1871.

At the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, held this day, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected officers for 1871:—

President—FRANKLIN B. GOWEN.

MANAGERS.

H. Pratt McKean,	J. B. Lippincott,
A. E. Borie,	John Ashhurst,
R. B. Cabeen,	Charles E. Smith.

Treasurer—SAMUEL BRADFORD.
Secretary—J. W. Jones. 1 10 6t

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF PHILADELPHIA, Company's Building, No. 400 WALNUT Street.

JANUARY 10, 1871.

At the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Company, held on the 9th day of January, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:—

F. Ratchford Starr,	John H. Brown,
Nalbro Frazier,	J. L. Erringer,
John M. Atwood,	William G. Boulton,
Benjamin T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
James L. Claghorn,	Thos. H. Montgomery,
George H. Stuart,	James M. Aertsen.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, F. RATCHFORD STARR was re-elected President, and THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY re-elected Vice-President.

ALEXANDER N. WISTER,
1 10 6t Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 224 S. DELAWARE AVENUE.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 9, 1871.

At the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, held this day, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the current year:—

Vincent L. Bradford,	John G. Stevens,
William H. Hart,	Benjamin Fish,
William H. Gatzmer,	John M. Read,
Charles Macalester,	Ashbel Welch,
William S. Freeman,	Albert W. Markley,
Asa I. Fish,	G. Morris Dorrance.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, the following officers were unanimously elected:—

VINCENT L. BRADFORD, President,
J. PARKER NORRIS, Treasurer, and
FLOYD H. WHITE, Secretary.

NOTE.—JAMES MORRELL, Esq., for nearly forty years Secretary of the Company, being retired on account of age and infirmity, was appointed Emeritus Secretary of the Company. 1 10 3t

TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF REV. ALBERT BARNES.—At a special meeting of the Board of Managers of the PENNSYLVANIA BIBLE SOCIETY, the following minute was unanimously adopted and ordered to be entered on the records of the Society and a copy to be sent to the family of Rev. ALBERT BARNES:—

The Managers condole with their fellow-citizens and the Christian Church on the occasion of the death of one so illustrious for his learning, philanthropy, and piety, as was the honored President of our Society, a position to which he was with peculiar propriety appointed, his name and his life labors having been signally connected with the sacred volume which it is the sole purpose of this Society to provide for every human being.

Mr. Barnes worthily succeeded the venerable Bishop White, Dr. Ashbel Green and Dr. Philip F. Mayer, patriarchs of our American churches, and now another name is added to the departed great and good.

To us, who have united with him in his fervent prayer for the blessing of God on the work of the Bible Society; with whom we have held sweet counsel, from month to month, for many years, and who have enjoyed, while we have admired, the dignity, gentleness, and grace with which he presided over our meetings for the last twelve years, to us, the death of Albert Barnes is a sad and personal affliction.

As a Board of Managers, we are bereaved of our head; as individuals, we have lost one revered for his eminent virtues, and for the constant manifestation of goodness which marked his life. It is impossible that any should behold, as we have done, the impersonation of a strict regard for truth and right, mingled with such unaffected humility and the ever genial flow of sympathy for those with whom he communed, without an impression never to be effaced—a conviction that there is true loveliness in moral excellence.

That calm, benevolent, beautiful countenance will no more shed its light upon us. We mourn while we bow with reverence to the dispensation of the God whom we acknowledge to be our Father, and all whose ways are righteous.

We offer our sincere condolence to those most deeply afflicted, trusting that the God whom he whose loss we lament so faithfully served, will comfort their heart with His consoling grace.

RICHARD NEWTON,
1t Recording Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

Successors to Smith, Randolph & Co.

Every branch of the business will have prompt attention as heretofore.

Quotations of Stocks, Governments, and Gold, constantly received from New York by PRIVATE WIRE, from our friends, Edmund D. Randolph & Co.

FOR SALE,

Six Per Cent. Loan of the City of Williamsport, Pennsylvania,

Free of all Taxes,

At 85 and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are made absolutely secure by act of Legislature compelling the city to levy sufficient tax to pay interest and principal.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
No. 39 S. THIRD STREET,
25 PHILADELPHIA.

DUNN BROTHERS,

BANKERS,

Nos. 51 and 53 S. THIRD St.,

Dealers in Mercantile Paper, Collateral Loans, Government Securities, and Gold.

Draw Bills of Exchange on the Union Bank of London, and issue travellers' letters of credit through Messrs. BOWLES BROS & CO., available in all the cities of Europe.

Make Collections on all points.

Execute orders for Bonds and Stocks at Board of Brokers.

Allow interest on Deposits, subject to check at sight. 12

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BANKER.

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No. 530 WALNUT St., Phileda.

FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE, McCULLOCH & CO.,

No. 41 LOMBARD Street,

LONDON, ENGLAND.

In connection with our houses in New York and Washington, we have opened a Branch in London, under the above name, with

Hon. Hugh McCulloch,

Late Secretary of the Treasury,

J. H. PULESTON, of New York, and FRANK H. EVANS, of London, as Resident Partners, and are now prepared to transact a

General Foreign Exchange Business

INCLUDING

PURCHASE AND SALE OF STERLING BILLS,
And the Issue of
COMMERCIAL CREDITS AND TRAVELLERS' CIRCULAR LETTERS,
The latter available in any part of the world.

The above extension of our business enables us to receive

Gold on Deposit,

And to allow 4 per cent. in currency thereon.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

BANKERS,

PHILADELPHIA, WASHINGTON, AND NEW YORK. [12 1m

A LEGAL INVESTMENT
FOR
Trustees, Executors and Administrators

WE OFFER FOR SALE
$2,000,000
OF THE
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s
GENERAL MORTGAGE
SIX PER CENT. BONDS
at 95
And Interest Added to the Date of Purchase.

All Free from State Tax, and Issued in Sums of $1000.

These bonds are coupon and registered, interest on the former payable January and July 1; on the latter April and October 1, and by an act of h Legislature, approved April 1, 1870, are made a LEGAL INVESTMENT for Administrators, Executors, Trustees, etc. For further particulars apply to

Jay Cooke & Co.,
E. W. Clark & Co.,
W. H. Newbold, Son & Aertsen,
C. & H. Borie. 1 2 1m

WE OFFER FOR SALE, AT PAR,

THE NEW MASONIC

TEMPLE LOAN,

Bearing 7 3-10 interest,

Redeemable after five (5) and within twenty-one (21) years.

Interest Payable March and September.

The Bonds are registered, and will be issued in sums to suit.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

No. 40 South THIRD Street.

6 11 PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks bought and sold on commission. Gold and Governments bought and sold. Accounts received and interest allowed, subject to Sight Drafts.

ELLIOTT, COLLINS & CO,

BANKERS,

No. 109 South THIRD Street.

MEMBERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGES.

DEALERS IN MERCANTILE PAPER,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD,
4 26t ETC. ETC.

SILVER

FOR SALE.

C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 20 South THIRD Street.
4 26 PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL.

A RELIABLE

Safe Home Investment

THE

Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company

7 PER CENT. GOLD

First Mortgage Bonds.

Interest Payable April and October, Free of State and United States Taxes.

We are now offering the balance of the loan of $1,200,000, which is secured by a first and only lien on the entire property and franchises of the Company,

At 90 and the Accrued Interest Added.

The Road is now rapidly approaching completion, with a large trade in COAL, IRON, and LUMBER, in addition to the passenger travel awaiting the opening of this greatly needed enterprise. The local trade alone is sufficiently large to sustain the Road. We have no hesitation in recommending the Bonds as a CHEAP, RELIABLE, and SAFE INVESTMENT.

For pamphlets, with map, and full information, apply to

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS,

Dealers in Government Securities,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

6 9 tf4p PHILADELPHIA.

Wilmington and Reading

RAILROAD

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS

Free of Taxes.

We are offering $200,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company

AT 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

For the convenience of investors these Bonds are issued in denominations of

$1000s, $500s, and $100s.

The money is required for the purchase of additional Rolling Stock and the full equipment of the Road.

The road is now finished, and doing a business largely in excess of the anticipations of its officers.

The trade offering necessitates a large additional outlay for rolling stock, to afford full facilities for its prompt transaction, the present rolling stock not being sufficient to accommodate the trade.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

5 5 PHILADELPHIA.

JANUARY 1, 1871,

COUPONS.

THE COUPONS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE

Wilmington and Reading Railroad Company,

DUE FIRST OF JANUARY,

Will be paid on and after that date at the Banking House of

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

No. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

12 19 tf WM. S. HILLES, Treasurer.

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

P. F. KELLY & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds,

At Closest Market Rates,

N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 26t

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

NOVEMBER COUPONS WANTED

City Warrants

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

No. 50 South THIRD Street,

8 26t PHILADELPHIA.

THE LATEST FASHIONS.

Harper's Bazar gives the following information in regard to the latest fashionable ideas:—

BERLIN WOOL.

The fancy for garments of fine Berlin wool increases in this country. Almost every furnishing store has a department stocked with these useful articles, and each season there are novelties introduced from abroad, where knitting and crocheting are brought to perfection. The zephyr wool prepared in Berlin is softer and finer than any other, and the colors are better. Retail dealers ask 20 cents an ounce for quiet, dark colors of either split, single, or double zephyr; and 25 cents for high, brilliant colors.

KNITTED GARMENTS.

The perfection of under-wear for infants is shown in soft warm shirts of purest white zephyr wool, knitted in a ribbed pattern, the neck and sleeves scolloped and overcast with white silk floss; these cost from 75 cents to $1. Infants' socks of white zephyr have the tops turned over in Zouave fashion; others, knit double, are thick and warm, 75 cents. Little carriage bootees, to be worn without a shoe, or else over the shoe, are long enough to reach to the knee, and are held up by a drawing-string that forms a tasseled garter. These are in all colors, or in white, and may be had in three sizes, costing 75 or 85 cents. A little sock embroidered with silk is called the daisy shoe; and the loveliest slippers for baby are crotcheted in Marie Antoinette shape, of blue, scarlet, or white wool, with silken bows and tassels: price $2. The bonnet for baby girls is the fairy hood, with a warm head piece of double knitted Berlin wool, veiled with a fanciful cover of split zephyr overwrought with silk of palest blue or rose: $2. For larger babes are little cape bonnets made of Angora wool, with long, soft fleece, like fur. They are in blue and rose, bordered with snowy swan's-down. Price $5. For tiniest boys is a cunning little turban dignified as the Prussian cap. It has a border of loops above the forehead, warm ear-tabs, and a sort of cape to protect the back of the neck. Imported mittens of white zephyr shaped to the wrist, tiny bows of ribbon on the back, and a gauntlet flecked with white floss, are warm and soft enough for the baby fists they will enclose; price 45 cents. Very pretty cloaks for infants consist of two large capes formed of white zephyr in shell stitch, overcast with floss and edged with fringe: these are $8. Handsome afghans for baby's carriage have four Roman red stripes, or blue or buff, with five narrower stripes of white tufted with black. At the upper end that passes over baby's lap each stripe forms a point that is finished with a tassel; price $7. Afghans marked $10 have three broad stripes, the outer ones colored, the centre white, and richly embroidered with a vine of roses. A smaller size of similar design is $9. Those in blocks of a color alternating with white, and each block embroidered with daisies, cost from $11 to $14.

Drawers of white or scarlet zephyr with leggings strapped beneath the shoe, or with socks to wear over the shoe, are heavily knit, and are comfortable for children who are carried out in the nurses' arms or drawn about in their open carriages. These are in three sizes for children from one to three years old, and cost from $1·25 to $1·75. For larger children there are plain knitted drawers without gaiters, to be worn over muslin drawers on cold days: $1·75 to $2. The prettiest gaiters for very young children are the polka gaiters of single zephyr, either white or chinchilla, with a colored border up the outside representing buttons and button-holes; 75 cents to $1. Fine leggings of scarlet, blue, or grey wool are shaped to fit over the knee, and thus prevent wrinkles; $1 to $1·25. Heavier brown or grey gaiters for children and for ladies are knit of American tapestry worsted. Ladies and misses wear these when travelling in extremely cold weather, or driving, or sleighing; but they are too clumsy for walking. Ladies' sizes are $1·50; misses', from 75 cents to $1·25.

Ladies' breakfast shawls are crocheted in Afghan stitch, with a seam down the back joining the two pieces to form a comfortable three-cornered wrap. The centre of the shawl is of solid color, scarlet, blue, chinchilla, purple, or black, with a broad border embroidered around it in darker shades of the same color, or in a gay contrast, as gray with scarlet or blue borders, blue with white, and purple with black for mourning. A fringe of the wool finishes the edge. Price $6. Shawls with the colored borders merely crocheted, instead of embroidered, are $5.

In lieu of the sontags formerly worn under cloaks and in the house, there are sleeveless jackets crocheted in beautiful shapes falling in with the figure. Blue or red jackets with chinchilla borders are most popular. These are $2·50 each. Heavier jackets with sleeves are $5. Revers, pocket flaps, and broad cuffs of a bright color are crocheted on chinchilla jackets. The fine knitted Cardigan jackets imported from England are shaped like shorted polka basques or with postillions. Those in fine ribs and in dark rich colors cost from $6 to $12. Novelties for chileren are sacques and muffs of fleecy Angora wool knitted in long loop stitches that imitate admirably the Astrakhan and Iceland lamb furs. They are shown in white and scarlet. The set costs $8 or $10. A dressy little jacket for children is called the epaulet jacket. The body of the garment is of white or chinchilla wool in Afghan stitch, while the collar, epaulets, and border are of shaded blue or crimson. The back is slashed to the waist, and a cord and tassels draw it to the figure at the waist. They cost from $2 to $3. The prettiest sacques for babies are knitted basques of white zephyr shaped to cling to wee, plump figures—too cunning for anything, the mammas say: $2·75 is the price asked for sizes for children under three years of age.

The prettiest evening hood for ladies to wear to parties is the Nilsson, described last week. It is quite warm, yet too soft and light to disarrange elaborately dressed hair. From $1·75 to $2. The heavy Alaska hood for old ladies and for travelling has a chinchilla centre, with wide turned-over fold in front of scarlet or blue or purple; price $2.

Fanciful little tippets and boas of zephyr are crocheted for children. Pretty scarfs in shell stitch, white, with pink or blue centres, are for little girls; also zephyr neckties knitted double and round like a boa. Victorine capes, with muffs to match, are made with blue or scarlet grounds, almost hidden beneath tiny white balls of fleecy wool that are thrown on the surface. These cost from $3 to $5 per set, and are as warm as the light qualities of fur. Heavy warm scarfs for boys are $1·75. Gentlemen wear chinchilla scarfs with embroidered borders in dark purple and crimson shades. The handsomest are a yard and a half long, and cost $5.

EMBROIDERY.

The wool embroidery on canvas, in which our grandmothers excelled, is the fashionable employment for dainty fingers at the present day. As it is no longer the fashion to have stereotyped sets of furniture, each piece in a room the counterpart of that next it, but, instead, variety is preferred, with scarcely any two articles alike, ladies of taste and ingenuity employ their leisure in embroidering covers for different articles. An odd chair, a lounge, sofa cushions, rugs, footstools, a table or piano cover, embroidered by the lady of the house, is to be found in almost every home. To complete the stripes for the back of a folding chair, and an elaborate piece for the seat, seems to be the ambition of almost every young lady. During the holidays these chairs and camp-stools were the favorite gift to bachelor brothers, friends, and lovers. Some were ornamented with heads of animals, hunting scenes, or battle pieces, while for smokers, cigars, pipes, and tobacco jars were wrought on the canvas. The back of the chair is usually three stripes, a different vine of flowers in each, or else the monogram of the owner is in the centre, with a wreath of foliage around it.

Most of this work, that looks so difficult, is very easy, as the complicated shading, and, indeed, all the intricate design, is done by experts before it is offered for sale. The lady who purchases it merely fills out the background by simple cross stitches of wool of a single color. Fancifully shaped catch-alls, or wall-pockets, for letters and other small articles, are made of black walnut, and have an embroidered piece in front; brackets for vases and stationery are draped with needle-worked cloth; chamber racks for hats or an overcoat are embroidered in the centre, back of the pegs; willow baskets are ornamented in the same way; the backs of hair-brushes, straps for a travelling shawl or waterproof, small picture frames, tiny easels, travelling satchels, and a multitude of such small articles are decorated with this gay work.

Perforated morocco and perforated board, either tinsel or silver, are used for making many pretty toilette articles, and embroidered in bright colors. There are cornucopias for shaving papers, tapers, or loose hair; match safes, photograph frames, and boxes for mouchoirs and gloves. The holes in this board are very large, hence the designs are easily wrought, and the labor is not injurious to the eyes, as it was when very fine perforations were used.

BRAIDING.

Talking of embroidery reminds us that braiding has proved to be exceedingly popular for trimming dresses this winter. The designs are made to imitate passementerie, and are thick and heavy, being filled in almost as closely as embroidery. Plain soutache and the feather-edged braids are both used. The braid must match the color of the garment. Two colors mingled in the braid, or one color in contrast with the material, should not be used, except for fanciful jackets for the house, or for children's clothes, and these have either black or white, or any solid color.

The handsomest velvet cloaks of the winter have elaborate designs of fern or palm leaves braided above lace. Dark cloth and cashmere suits have the slashed paletot and upper skirt braided to match. These are worn over silk skirts, or else over a cloth skirt, made plain, or perhaps the whole garment is edged with fur. Black cashmere suits richly braided are in especial favor. The vest and cuffs, or the Maria Theresa collar of such suits, are almost covered with braid. Some house jackets of white, scarlet, or blue cloth or flannel are braided all over, or are chain-stitched with the sewing machine in a braiding pattern.

DIVIDENDS, ETC.

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAIL ROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 South FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24, 1870.

NOTICE.—In accordance with the terms of the Lease and Contract between the East Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, dated May 19, 1869, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company will pay at their Office, No. 227 South FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, on and after the 17th day of January, 1871, a dividend of $1·50 per share, clear of all taxes, to the Stockholders of the East Pennsylvania Railroad Company, as they shall stand registered on the books of the said East Pennsylvania Railroad Company on the 31st day of December, 1870.

S. BRADFORD,
Treasurer,
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company.

NOTE.—The transfer books of the East Pennsylvania Railroad Company will be closed on December 31, 1870, and reopened on January 10, 1871.

HENRY C. JONES,
Treasurer,
12 27 tJ17 East Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAIL ROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30, 1870.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be clos on Wednesday, the 14th of December next, and r opened on Tuesday, the 10th of January, 1871.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of State tax, payable in cash on the 27th of December next to the holders thereof, as they shall stan registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 14th of December. All payable at this office.

All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.

S. BRADFORD,
12 1 6w Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE OF THE NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 407 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4, 1871.

The Board of Directors of the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., clear of Taxes, payable in scrip bearing no interest, and convertible into the capital stock of the company when presented in sums of not less than fifty dollars. The scrip so issued will be deliverable on February 1, and convertible at any time thereafter.

The Transfer Books will be closed on SATURDAY, the 7th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., and the dividend will be credited to the stockholders as they may stand registered at the closing of the books.

The Transfer books will remain closed until MONDAY, the 16th inst.

WILLIAM WISTER,
1 5 2w Treasurer.

☞ NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—A DIVIDEND OF FIFTY CENTS PER SHARE will be paid by the HESTONVILLE, MANTUA, AND FAIRMOUNT PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, free of State tax, on and after December 27th next, at the office of the Company, No. 112 South FRONT Street.

Transfer books will be closed December 15th and reopen December 31st.

CHARLES P. HASTINGS,
12 10 smwtf Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE OF THE UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, N. E. Corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 5, 1871.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company a dividend of SIX PER CENT. was declared on the outstanding scrip and stock of the Company, clear of taxes, payable on demand.

1 6 2w JOHN MOSS, Secretary.

☞ OFFICE SUSQUEHANNA CANAL CO.

PHILADELPHIA, December 30, 1870.

The Interest due on the 1st proximo on the Susquehanna Canal Preferred and Tide Water Canal Priority Bonds of the Company will be paid at this office on and after said date.

ROBERT D. BROWN,
12 31 10t Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE OF EAST MAHANOY RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 225 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28, 1870.

A dividend of THREE PER CENT. has been declared upon the capital stock of this company, payable in cash on and after 5th instant.

12 29 12t JOHN WELCH, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS, ETC.

☞ THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

COMPANY'S BUILDING, No. 400 WALNUT STREET, January 2, 1871.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company for the last six months, payable on demand, free of all taxes.

ALEX. W. WISTER,
1 2tf Secretary.

☞ THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 2, 1871.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., or Twelve Dollars per share, clear of all taxes, payable on demand.

J. H. HOLLINSHEAD,
1 2 10t Secretary.

☞ OFFICE ANTHRACITE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 311 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, January 2, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIFTEEN PER CENT. on the capital stock paid in, payable on demand, free of taxes.

WILLIAM M. SMITH,
1 5 10trp Secretary.

☞ MERCHANTS' AND MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK.

PITTSBURG, December 29, 1870.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock out of the profits of the last six months, payable December 31, 1870.

The Philadelphia Stockholders will be paid at the Commercial National Bank of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

JOHN SCOTT, JR.,
12 31 10t Cashier.

☞ TO THE HOLDERS OF OHIO STATE STOCKS.—Notice is hereby given that the Interest due January 1, 1871, on the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, in the city of New York, from the 1st to the 15th proximo, and thereafter at our office in this city. Columbus, Ohio, December 13, 1870.

JAMES H. GODMAN, Auditor of State,
ISAAC R. SHERWOOD, Secretary of State,
FRANCIS B. POND, Attorney-General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio. 12 30 1m

☞ STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 23, 1870.

The interest maturing January 1, 1871, on the Bonds of the State of South Carolina, will be paid in gold, on demand, on and after January 1, at the Banking House of H. H. KIMPTON, No. 9 Nassau street, New York, and at the TREASURY OFFICE in Columbia, S. C. The interest on the Registered Stock of the State will be paid in Columbia only.

NILES G. PARKER,
Treasurer State South Carolina.

Coupons will be received for examination on and after the 27th instant.

H. H. KIMPTON,
12 30 15t Financial Agent State South Carolina.

☞ UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

BOSTON, Dec. 27, 1870.

The coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, due January 1, 1871, will be paid in gold, free of Government tax, on and after that date, at the Office of the Company, in Boston, and at the Banking House of MORTON, BLISS & CO. in New York. Schedules of Coupons will be received for examination on and after the 26th inst.

JOHN M. S. WILLIAMS,
12 30 10t Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-THIRD AND BROWN STREETS.

PHILADELPHIA, January 2, 1871.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE, clear of taxes, payable at this office on and after MONDAY, January 9, until which time the transfer book will be closed.

JONATHAN BULLOCK,
1 3 7t Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE SUSQUEHANNA CANAL COMPANY

PHILADELPHIA, December 30, 1870.

Coupons numbered 36, for the January Interest on the common Bonds of this Company, due 1st proximo, will be paid on and after said date, on presentation at the First National Bank.

ROBERT D. BROWN,
12 31 10t Treasurer.

☞ GIRARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, N. E. Corner CHESNUT and SEVENTH Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 2, 1871.

DIVIDEND No. 25.

A dividend of FIVE DOLLARS per share has this day been declared by the directors of this company payable to the Stockholders on and after this date, clear of taxes.

ALFRED S. GILLETT,
1 2mwf6t Treasurer.

BANKS.

☞ MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, December 10, 1870.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on WEDNESDAY, January 11, 1871, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

J. WIEGAND, Jr.,
12 31 stuth3t Cashier

☞ GIRARD NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10, 1870.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders for the Election of Directors, and for other purposes, will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, 11th of January, 1871, at 12 o'clock M.

The election will be held between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

W. L. SCHAFFER,
12 1085t Cashier.

☞ THE COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, December 9, 1870.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 11th of January, 1871, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P M.

12 31 stuth S. C. PALMER, Cashier.

☞ CITY NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 9, 1870.

The Annual Election for DIRECTORS will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2. o'clock P. M.

12 10 s4t G. ALBERT LEWIS, Cashier.

☞ FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,

PHILADELPHIA, December 8, 1870.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

12 8 tj11 W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier,

MISCELLANEOUS.

☞ CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 26, 1870.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, January 25, 1871, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., to vote upon a proposition to aid in the construction of, and leasing, a line of Railroad between Springfield and Cincinnati, Ohio, and upon a contract with the Cincinnati, Sandusky, and Cleveland Railroad Company, for running and business arrangements.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the evening of January 14, and reopened February 2, 1871.

By order of the Board of Directors.

12 30 tJ25 GEORGE H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

☞ OFFICE BUCK MOUNTAIN COAL CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 1, 1871.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the BUCK MOUNTAIN COAL CO. will be held at the office of the Company, No. 320 WALNUT Street, on WEDNESDAY, February 1, 1871, at eleven (11) o'clock A. M.

An election for seven Directors to serve the ensuing year will be held on the same day between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

1 2 mw 10t T. H. TROTTER, Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE OF THE UNITED SECURITY LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA, NO. 921 CHESNUT STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30, 1870.

The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at their office on WEDNESDAY, January 11, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M.

C. F. BETTS,
12 31 j6 10 Secretary.

☞ SHAMOKIN COAL COMPANY, OFFICE No. 226 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31, 1870.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the above-named company, and an election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at their office on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of January, A. D. 1871, at 12 o'clock M. Transfer books will be closed from January 8th to 18th.

C. R. LINDSAY,
12 31 13t Secretary.

☞ CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY.—THE ANnual Meeting of the stockholders of the Cambria Iron Company will be held at their office, No. 218 South FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, the 17th day of January next, at 4 o'clock P. M., when an election will be held for seven directors to serve for the ensuing year.

JOHN T. KILLE, Secretary.
Philadelphia, December 17, 1870. 12 17 1m*

MISCELLANEOUS.

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the WHITE OAK OIL COMPANY will be held on THURSDAY, the 12th day of January, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M., No. 120 GOTHIC Street (rear of Commercial Exchange.)

J. S. McMULLIN,
Secretary.
Philadelphia, January 2, 1871. 1 2 2t*

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Contributors to the House of Refuge will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of January, at 4 o'clock P. M., at No. 109 North TENTH Street, above Arch.

The annual report of the Board of Managers will be submitted, and an election will be held for officers and managers to serve for the ensuing year.

WILLIAM S. PEROT, Secretary.
Philadelphia, January 2, 1871. 1 2 4 11

☞ PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.—The Annual Meeting of the Contributors to the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb will be held at the Institution, corner of BROAD and PINE Streets, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th of January, at 4 o'clock P. M.

The annual report of the Board of Directors will be submitted, and an election will be held for officers to serve for the ensuing year.

1 6 fmw6t JAMES J. BARCLAY, Secretary.

☞ HORTICULTURAL HALL.—THE ANNUAL meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the Hall on TUESDAY EVENING, January 10, 1871, at 7½ o'clock, for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business.

A. W. HARRISON,
12 27,28,30J2,4,6,6t Secretary.

☞ MERCANTILE LIBRARY.—THE ANNUAL meeting of stockholders of the Mercantile Library Company will be held at the LIBRARY BUILDING on TUESDAY EVENING, the 17th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

JOHN LARDNER,
1 3 13t Recording Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, WALNUT Street, S. E. corner of Fourth.

At the Annual Election by the Stockholders, held on MONDAY, January 2, 1871, the following named gentlemen were elected

TRUSTEES.

Alexander Whilldin,
George Nugent,
Hon. James Pollock,
J. Edgar Thomson,
Albert C. Roberts,
Philip B. Mingle,
Hon. Alex. G. Cattell,

Isaac Hazlehurst,
James L. Claghorn,
Henry K. Bennett,
L. M. Whilldin,
George W. Hill,
John Wanamaker.

And at a meeting of said Trustees, held January 5, the following officers were elected:—

ALEXANDER WHILLDIN, President.
GEORGE NUGENT, Vice-President.
JOHN S. WILSON, Sec. and Treas. 1 6 5t

☞ OFFICE OF THE FIRE COMMISSIONERS OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, January 3, 1871.

NOTICE.—Applications will be received by the undersigned for the lease or purchase of such apparatus for the extinguishment of fires as in the judgment of the Commissioners may be deemed necessary for the same. All companies or individuals in replying to said application are requested to state the kind of apparatus they offer, and in what condition they may be, and the lowest price for the same, either for lease or purchase.

Applications will also be received for membership of the Department. All applications to be directed to the Board of Fire Commissioners of the City of Philadelphia, care of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, S. W. corner of Fifth and Chesnut.

JACOB LOUDENSLAGER, President.
JOHN G. BUTLER, Secretary pro tem. 1 4 6t

☞ THE LORRAINE VEGETABLE CATHARTIC PILL is far the best Cathartic remedy yet discovered. The most complete success has long attended its use. It never fails to accomplish all that is claimed for it. It produces little or no pain; leaves the organs free from irritation, and never overtaxes or excites the nervous system. In all diseases of the skin, blood, stomach, bowels, liver, kidneys of children, and in many difficulties peculiar to women, it brings prompt relief and certain cure. The best physicians recommend and prescribe it; and no person who once uses it will voluntarily return to any other cathartic. It is sold by all dealers in drugs and medicines.

TURNER & CO., Proprietors,
10 6 thstu§ No. 120 Tremont street, Boston, Mass.

☞ TURNER'S UNIVERSAL NEURALGIA PILL is an UNFAILING REMEDY for Neuralgia Facialis. No form of Nervous Disease fails to yield to its wonderful power. Even in the severest cases of Chronic Neuralgia its use for a few days affords the most astonishing relief, and rarely fails to produce a complete and permanent cure. It contains no materials in the slightest degree injurious. It has the unqualified approval of the best physicians. Thousands, in every part of the country, gratefully acknowledge its power to soothe the tortured nerves and restore the failing strength.

It is sold by all dealers in drugs and medicines.

TURNER & CO., Proprietors,
9 29 mwf§ No. 120 TREMONT St., Boston, Mass.

☞ T. T. T.
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T. T. T. T.
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TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

Sold by all Druggists.

A. M. WILSON, Proprietor,
8 2 10m NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philada.

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SPLENdid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous tints—*"Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injure the Hair or System."* Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown.

Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. [4 27 mwf§

☞ INSTEAD OF USING COMMON TOILET Soap at this season of the year, use "Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet of Solidified Glycerine." It softens the skin, prevents redness and chapping by cold, and beautifies the complexion.

For sale by Druggists generally.

R. & G. A. WRIGHT,
1 6 fmw26t No. 624 CHESNUT St., Philad'a.

☞ THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME!—AS A rule, the perfumes now in use have no permanency. An hour or two after their use there is no trace of perfume left. How different is the result succeeding the use of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER! Days after its application the handkerchief exhales a most delightful, delicate, and agreeable fragrance. 3 1 tuths§

☞ THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE,
6 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

☞ STEREOPTICON ENTERTAINMENTS given to Churches, Sunday-schools, and Societies.

Engagements may now be made by inquiring of

W. MITCHELL M'ALLISTER,
Second Story No. 728 CHESNUT Street, Philada.

☞ JAMES M. SCOVEL HAS ESTABLISHED A Law and Collection Agency for Pennsylvania and New Jersey at No. 514 WALNUT Street. [12 29

☞ JOUVIN'S KID GLOVE CLEANER restores soiled gloves equal to new. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Price 25 cents per bottle. 11 28mwf§

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 911 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 17§

☞ THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH POWDER is the best article for cleansing and preserving the teeth. For sale by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. 11 26 stuthly

GROCERIES, ETC.

CHRISTMAS GROCERIES.
Full assortment of every variety of
RAISINS,
CITRON,
CURRANTS,
ORANGES,
GRAPES,
NUTS,
PRESERVES,
CANNED GOODS,
WINES, CORDIALS, CHAMPAGNES,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CHEESE, CIGARS,
ETC.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
11 7 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

NOTICE.—BY VIRTUE AND IN EXECUTION of the powers contained in a Mortgage executed by

THE CENTRAL PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY

of the city of Philadelphia, bearing date of eighteenth of April, 1863, and recorded in the office for recording deeds and mortgages for the city and county of Philadelphia, in Mortgage Book A. C. H., No. 56, page 465, etc., the undersigned Trustees named in said Mortgage

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, by

MESSRS. THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS,

at 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the fourteenth day of February, A. D. 1871, the property described in and conveyed by the said Mortgage, to wit:—

No. 1. All those two contiguous lots or pieces of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate on the east side of Broad street, in the city of Philadelphia, one of them beginning at the distance of nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths southward from the southeast corner of the said Broad and Coates streets; thence extending eastward at right angles with said Broad street eighty-eight feet one inch and a half to ground now or late of Samuel Miller; thence southward along said ground, and at right angles with said Coates street, seventy-two feet to the northeast corner of an alley, two feet six inches in width, leading southward into Penn street; thence westward, crossing said alley and along the lot of ground hereinafter described and at right angles with said Broad street, seventy-nine feet to the east side of the said Broad street; and thence northward along the east line of said Broad street seventy-two feet to the place of beginning. Subject to a ground-rent of $280, silver money.

No. 2. The other of them situate at the northeast corner of the said Broad street and Penn street, containing in front or breadth on the said Broad street eighteen feet, and in length or depth eastward along the north line of said Penn street seventy-four feet and two inches, and on the line of said lot parallel with said Penn street, seventy-six feet five inches and three-fourths of an inch to said two feet six inches wide alley. Subject to ground rent of $72, silver money.

No. 3. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at the southeast corner of Coates street and Broad street, thence extending southward along the said Broad street nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths of an inch; thence eastward eighty feet one inch and one-half of an inch; thence northward, at right angles with said Coates street, nine feet to the south side of Coates street, and thence westward along the south side of said Coates street ninety feet to the place of beginning.

No. 5. The whole road, plank road and railway of the said The Central Passenger Railway Company of the city of Philadelphia, and all their land (not included in Nos. 1, 2 and 3), roadway, railway, rails, right of way, stations, toll-houses and other superstructures, depots, depot grounds and other real estate, buildings and improvements whatsoever, and all and singular the corporate privileges and franchises connected with said company and plank road and railway and relating thereto, and all the tolls, income issues and profits to accrue from the same or any part thereof belonging to said company, and generally all the tenements, hereditaments and franchises of the said company. And also all the cars of every kind (not included in No. 4), machinery, tools, implements and materials connected with the proper equipment, operating and conducting of said road, plank road and railway; and all the personal property of every kind and description belonging to the said company.

Together with all the streets, ways, alleys, passages, waters, water-courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments, and appurtenances whatsoever, unto any of the above-mentioned premises and estates belonging and appertaining, and the reversions and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim, and demand of every nature and kind whatsoever of the said company, as well at law as in equity of, in, and to the same and every part and parcel thereof.

TERMS OF SALE.

The properties will be sold in parcels as numbered. On each bid there shall be paid at the time the property is struck off—On No. 1, $300; No. 2, $200; No. 3, $300; No. 5, $100, unless the price s less than that sum, when the whole sum bid shall be paid.

W. L. SCHAFFER,
W. W. LONGSTRETH, } Trustees.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
12 5 60t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SURVEY NOTICE.

All persons interested in the Survey, Regulation and Alteration of the following Public Plans of the City, are notified that the Court of Quarter Sessions of the City and County of Philadelphia have fixed WEDNESDAY, February 15, 1871, at 10 A. M., at the Court House, main building of the State House, to consider said Surveys, Regulations, and Alterations, and any objections against the same may be made by any freeholder then and there.

The plans, in the meantime, may be seen at the office of the Department of Surveys, No. 224 S. FIFTH Street.

Public Plan, No. 18.—Revision of the grades on part of the Fifth section of the Twenty-third ward, bounded
North by Allegheny avenue.
South by Lehigh avenue.
East by Kensington avenue.
West by Filmore street.

Public Plan, No. 44.—Rearranging the lines and grades of Thirty-fourth street from Market street to the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Public Plan, No. 147.—Revision of street and grade lines in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fifth wards, bounded
South by Wheat Sheaf lane.
West by Trenton avenue.
North by Bridge street.
East by Richmond street.

Public Plan, No. 171.—Original plan of the Regulation of the Seventh section of the Twenty-third ward, bounded
North by Cayuga street.
South by Erie avenue.
East by Twelfth street.
West by Germantown avenue.

Public Plan, No. 154.—Original plan of the Regulation of the First section of the Twenty-third ward, bounded
North by Erie avenue.
South by Lehigh avenue.
East by Ninth street.
West by Tenth street and Germantown avenue.

Public Plan, No. 234.—Original plan of the extension of Broad street from Chew avenue to County Line road.

Public Plan, No. 132.—Original plan of the First section of the late township of Bristol, Twenty-second ward, bounded
North by Fisher's lane and Rockland street.
South by Annsbury avenue and Wingohocking creek.
East by Second street.
West by Sixth street.

Public Plan, No. 204.—Original plan of the Ninth section of the late borough of Germantown, Twenty-second ward, bounded
North by Gorgas street.
South by East Washington avenue.
East by Township Line Road.
West by Chew street.

Public Plan, No. 139.—Original plan of the Second section of the late Blockley township, in the Twenty-seventh ward, bounded
North by Market street.
South by Baltimore avenue.
East by Fifty-second street.
West by Fifty-seventh street.

Public Plan, No. 47.—Original plan of the Third section, survey and regulation late township of Blockley, Twenty-seventh ward, bounded
North by Market street.
South by South street.
East by Forty-seventh street.
West by Sixty-fourth street.

Public Plan, No. 121.—Revision of the grades on Thompson street, from Twenty-sixth to Thirty-first street, in the Twentieth ward.

Public Plan, No. 227.—Original plan of Low Water Line and Soundings between Greenwich Point and Broad street, and west of Broad street in the First and Twenty-sixth wards.

Public Plan, No. 238.—Plan of the resurvey of a part of the Second and Third wards, bounded
North by German street.
South by Wharton street.
East by Delaware river.
West by Passyunk road.

THOS. J. WORRELL,
1 9 2t City Solicitor.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc., etc., No. 220 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

INSURANCE.

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870

Franklin Fire Insurance Compan

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT

Assets Aug. 1, '70 $3,009,888'2

CAPITAL..........$400,000
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS. 2,609,888

INCOME FOR 1870, $810,000.
LOSSES PAID IN 18 $144,908·42.

Losses paid since 1829 ove $5.500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Libe Terms.

The Company also issues policies upon the Re of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mo gages.

The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM

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ASBURY

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Office, 302 WALNUT St., Philadelph

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FIRE ASSOCIATIO

INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820.

OFFICE,

No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,

INSURE

BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, A MERCHANDISE GENERALLY

From Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia o

ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,732

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Secretar

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURAN COMPANY.

Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.

No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independe Square.

This Company, favorably known to the com nity for over forty years, continues to insure aga loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Bu ings, either permanently or for a limited time. A on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchan generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fu is invested in the most careful manner, which e bles them to offer to the insured an undoubted se rity in the case of loss.

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Daniel Haddock,

Franklin A. Comly.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., Preside
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary.

FAME INSURANCE COMPA

No. 809 CHESNUT Street.

INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL $200,000.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire eithe Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

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WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD Secretary. 7 2

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. PHILADELPHIA.

Office S. W. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Str

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSU

CASH Capital (paid up in full)..........$200,00
CASH Assets, December 1, 1870..........$600

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Benj. T. Tredick,
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LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,

$8,000,000 IN GOL

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No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelp

CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HER

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBE

Have just received several lots of Goods New York, suitable for

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

A job lot of Embroidered Sets, from 50c. to at 40 per cent. less than regular prices.
Embroidered Hdkfs., 50, 65, 75, 85, $1, $1·25.
Lace Hdkfs., 75c., $1, $1·25, $1·50, $2, $2·50.
A large assortment of Gents' Hemmed Hdkfs., at 15c. up to 50c.
Gents' Hemmed Hdkfs., in fancy boxes.
Ladies' Hemstitch Linen Hdkfs., 12½, 18, 20, 2 38, 50, 62½, 75c.
Ladies' Hdkfs., in perfumed boxes.
New styles Gents' Neck Scarfs and Bows.
Gents' Kid Gloves, lined.
Ladies' and Gents' Cloth Gloves.
Children's Cloth Gloves.
Kid Gloves, $1 a pair, worth $1·25.
Fancy Goods in Russia Leather, Gloves and H kerchiefs, Boxes, Jardinieres, Toilet Sets, Tea 25, 50c., $1; Washstands, Matchstands, Paint B Albums, Thermometers, Checker Boards, etc.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. cor. EIGHTH and FILBE

N. B.—Bargains in Flannels, Canton Flan Blankets, Table Linens, Napkins, Towels.
Black Alpacas, 25, 31, 37½, 45, 50, 62½, 75, 87 1.
Black Silks, $1·50, $1·75, $2, $2·15, $2·25, $2·50,
Cashmere Reps for Wrappers.
Black Velveteens, 62½, 75c., $1, $1·25, $1·50, 2·50. [9 28

ROTHERMEL & MANNI

LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL,

Depot N. E. Corner NINTH and MASTER,

Offices, { 43 South THIRD Street,
724 SANSOM

X

"THE LITTLE CHURCH ROUND THE CORNER."

BY A. E. LANCASTER.

["Mr. Joseph Jefferson, who made the applica-ion to the clergyman to officiate, said that he re-retted the publicity that had been given to the ffair, both for the sake of religion and in view of e feelings of the bereaved family. It appears that e clergyman first consented to allow the funeral take place from his church, but, when he learned at Mr. Holland had been an actor, he withdrew s consent. He added that there was a little urch around the corner from his where funerals actors had taken place, and where he advised r. Jefferson to make application. Mr. Jefferson ft with the characteristic and almost poetical re-ark, 'All honor to that little church around the orner!'"—*Morning Newspapers.*]

Bring him not here, where our sainted feet
Are treading the path to glory!
ring him not here where our Saviour sweet
Repeats, for *us*, His story!
o take him where 'such things' are done,
(For he sat in the seat of the scorner,)
o where they have room, for we have none—
To that little church round the corner!"

So spake the holy man of God
Of another man, his brother,
Whose cold remains, ere they sought the sod,
Had only asked that a Christian rite
Might be read above them by one whose light
Was, "Brethren, love one another"—
Had only asked that a prayer be read
Ere his flesh went down to join the dead,
Whilst his spirit looked, with suppliant eyes,
Searching for God throughout the skies.

But the priest frowned "No!" and his brow
was bare
Of love in the sight of the mourner;
nd they looked for Christ and found Him—
where?
In that little church round the corner!

h! well; God grant, when, with aching feet,
We tread life's last few paces,
That we may hear some accents sweet,
And kiss, to the end, fond faces!
God grant that this tired flesh may rest
('Mid many a musing mourner),
While the sermon is preached, and the rites
are read,
In no church where the heart of love is dead
And the pastor a pious prig at best;
But in some small nook where God's con-
fessed—
Some little church round the corner!

—*N. Y. Sunday Times.*

HE SURGICAL ASPECTS OF THE WAR.

rom the Pall Mall Gazette.

Drs. Goujon and Felizet, who were engaged the temporary hospital at Metz, have pre-red a report on the effects of the different russian arms. They are of opinion that ese are not as murderous as they are sup-osed to be, but that the frequency and everity of certain wounds result from the nfavorable positions which the men were ompelled by their leaders to assume. The ollowing details are extracted from a sum-ary of this report:—

The Prussians, for the most part at least, e the triangular bayonet, now generally iscarded, the wounds from which are far less erious than those inflicted by the sword-ayonet, which our infantry possessed. One f us saw on the night of the 31st of August, after the fight of Servigny-Sainte-Barbe, a eap of Prussians with wounds in the chest easuring nearly thirty centimetres in the ntercostal space. We have seen but two ounds with the Prussian bayonet, and hose healed rapidly. The bayonet is not the rm which the Prussians excel in. They are ften too closely packed to have ree scope, and make little active ut much passive resistance. Hence our oldiers say that a charge of bayonets goes hrough them like butter. Sword wounds ere more frequent on our side, but chiefly onfined to cavalry who had charged the russian horse. The worst we saw was that a French cuirassier, whose left wrist had een completely disarticulated with as much gularity as if it had been done by a surgeon. e saw several dragoons who had received many as six sword cuts on the head, the ands, and the trunk. The left arm is always e object of the Prussians in a cavalry harge; they endeavor to cut the horse's ridle or the hand which holds it. These ounds are seldom serious, being superficial nd soon healed.

There can be no doubt of the great part he Prussian artillery has played in our disas-ers. With regard to wounds from firearms, e have observed on an average 70 wounds om the bursting of shells and 30 from aden bullets. Out of 100 wounds from agments of shells, we have always observed n an average 60 wounds in the back or here the shoulders join the neck, and 40 ounds in front or on the sides and limbs. he large Prussian projectiles are all explo-ve: they burst on touching the ground. It ay, however, be mentioned that their ful-minating apparatus is defective. One of us t Gravelotte saw the muddy soil covered ith shells which had not burst. The rm of the fragments of shell is ery varied; so is their weight. We ave extracted some which weighed nly three grammes; but, on the other and, one of us extracted a piece exceeding 0 grammes in weight. We have sometimes und little irregular fragments, which have en rise to the idea that explosive bullets d been used, but no doctor at Metz has und any such. Wounds from shells gene-lly heal easily; when the skeleton is affected e case is more serious, but not more so than ractures, comminuted or not, complicated ith flesh-wounds. Thus in our hospital, here the sick have been for nearly two onths deprived of salt, condemned to horse-sh, rationed as to bread, deprived of andy and quinine, and subject to terrible oral depression, we have seen many cures wounds from the explosion of shells. The equency of these wounds intimidates the ldier. To what then is this frequency owing? he following facts speak for themselves. At he battle of Gravelotte whole regiments re-ived orders to throw themselves flat on heir faces in the furrows about 3000 meters om the enemy, and remained in this state om seven in the morning to two or four 'clock in the evening; the shells rained upon hem, and many of our soldiers perished ithout firing a shot. At Sainte-Barbe seve-l regiments received the same order and ustained considerable loss. The enemy had their own way with troops which a com-lete ignorance of the operation of shells had endered stationary on an open place. The ounds we observed in the back and at the nion of the shoulder and neck are precisely hose which a man lying flat on his face would receive. Now, are these wounds less frequent when charging a battery? On the 7th of October the 7th Voltigeurs, the Chasseurs of he Guard, and a regiment of the Line, car-ied the Chateau of Ladouchamps, where two Prussian batteries were established. These men marched in quick time over 3500 meters of ground, under a heavy fire, charged with he bayonet, carried the position, and took he guns. Of the wounded in this affair 47 out of 60 were wounded by balls. There were but 13 wounds from bursting shells—the former proportion was inverted. The Prussian balls are much larger than those of the Chassepot. They often penetrate but a little way; and are easily found under the skin, which they often raise for a considerable distance without going deeper. Their size renders their extraction easy. Wounds in the limbs from these balls are mere setons, easily cured. Gun-shot wounds in the chest are not as serious as might be supposed. Among the wounded whose cases we could follow thirteen had received a ball through the chest, and nine of these were cured in a space of time varying from fifteen days to two months. Wounds in the chest are of course more or less serious, according to the seat of the wound. Those on the right side are more likely to be cured than those on the left, because of the neighborhood of the heart. Those high up in the lungs are better than those in the centre of the organ of respiration, where the great vessels are. Wounds from the Chassepot bullet are very serious; the size of the orifice made by the ball in passing out causes great laceration of the tissues. The bones fractured by these balls are reduced into a great number of fragments, and as many as twelve and even fifteen splinters have been taken from these wounds. The Chassepot bullet always penetrates deeply, and being small is difficult to extract. We now think we have shown:—First. That the wounds inflicted by the Prussians with sword or bayonet are not frequent or serious. Secondly. That their balls are less murderous than those of the Chassepot. Thirdly. That it is by means of their shells that we have suffered most loss. Fourthly. That this murderous result of their fire depended less upon that than upon the mistaken position of our men. Fifthly. That, other things being equal, wounds from the fragments of shells are not worse than those made by other projectiles. Considering, further, that the shell does not burst in all directions, only forward in a jet, it will be seen that flight plays into the hands of the enemy, and that marching forward, obliging him to change his aim every moment, puts his artillery into a fatiguing situation at 3000 metres, and a dangerous one at 1000.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!!

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OF

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CHRISTMAS,

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Chain-Back Albums.

The superiority of "THE HARDING PATENT FLEXIBLE CHAIN-BACK ALBUM" over all others heretofore manufactured will, upon the slightest examination, be apparent to all.

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No. 326 CHESNUT STREET,

12 16 BELOW FOURTH STREET.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 15 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.,

Manufacture Plain and Galvanized
WROUGHT-IRON PIPE
and Sundries for Gas and Steam Fitters, Plumbers, Machinists, Railing Makers, Oil Refiners, etc.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD AND FILBERT STREETS.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
8 1 No. 42 N. FIFTH STREET.

J. T. EASTON. M'MAHON.
EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York,
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,
No. 45 W. PRATT STREET, Baltimore.

We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Takes effect December 19, 1870.

Fifteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7·00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

At 7·35 A.M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, Elmira, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

8·25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington 1·15 and 5·20 and 8 15 P. M., for Abington.

1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

2·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3·20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Coplay.

4·15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.

5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

6 20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.

11·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM

Bethlehem at 8 55, and 10·35 A. M.; 2·15, 5·05, and 8·25 P. M.
Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 4·40 and 6 35 P. M.
Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.
Fort Washington at 9·20 and 11·20 A. M., 3·10 P.M.
Abington at 2·35, 6·55, and 9 35 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 00 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. Fifth street.

Dec. 19, 1870. ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 7 A. M., Mail and Accommodation, via Camden and Amboy, and at 3·30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.

At 2 and 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 7 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Freehold and Farmingdale.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Edgewater, Beverly, Delanco, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11·30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

At 7·30 and 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 3·10, 5·30, 6·45 and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11·30 P. M., Line, via Jersey City.

At 7·30 and 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 3·10, 5·30, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9·45 A. M. 1·20, 6·45 and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

Sunday Lines leave at 9·45 A. M., 6 45 P. M., and 12 night.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 9·30 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7 30 and 9·30 A. M., 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 12·30, 5·15, and 7·30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 9·30 A. M., 12·30, 2·30, 5·15, 6, and 7·30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

VIA BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Rochester, Syracuse, Great Bend, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE),
VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD

At 11 A. M. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.

VIA CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.

At 6·45 and 11 A. M., 1, 2·30, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 6·45 A. M., 2·30 and 6·30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 6 45 and 11 A.M., 3 30, 5, and 6·30 P.M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 6·45 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

Dec. 12, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.
WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after December 4, 1870, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	9 40 P. M.
" " Williamsport	7 25 A. M.
arrives at Erie	7·40 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	12·20 A. M.
" " Williamsport	8·50 P. M.
arrives at Erie	7·40 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	9·30 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6·35 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven	7·50 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	9·00 A. M.
" " Williamsport	10·05 P. M.
arrives at Philadelphia	6·50 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	9·00 P. M.
" " Williamsport	8·25 A. M.
arrives at Philadelphia	5·30 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven	8 15 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9 25 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	5 30 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport	12·35 A. M.
" " Sunbury	2 30 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9·40 A. M.

Express, Mail, and Accommodation, east and west, connect at Corry, and all west bound trains and Mail and Accommodation east at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

WM. A. BALDWIN,
General Superintendent.

NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.
NEW ROUTE
BETWEEN NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA
VIA LONG BRANCH.

An ACCOMMODATION TRAIN in the morning and
AN EXPRESS TRAIN
in the Afternoon from each end of the route.
THE EXPRESS TRAIN
will be furnished with
SPLENDID PALACE CARS.
NO CHANGE OF CARS
BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND SANDY HOOK.
ASK FOR TICKETS VIA PEMBERTON AND LONG BRANCH.
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, July 4, 1870,
trains will run as follows:—
LEAVE NEW YORK,
from Pier No. 28 NORTH River, foot of Murray street, at 6·45 A. M. Accommodation and 4·30 P. M. Express.
LEAVE PHILADELPHIA,
from foot of WALNUT Street, at 7·00 A. M. Accommodation and 3·30 P. M. Express.

The NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Magnificent Steamers "Plymouth Rock" and "Jesse Hoyt" have been fitted up expressly for this business, the former with *unequalled accommodations*, and will make the connection between New York and Sandy Hook.

Passengers by this route can be served with BREAKFAST or DINNER on the EUROPEAN PLAN *in a style unsurpassed by any Hotel in America.*

Fare between Philadelphia and New York.......$3·00
" " " " Long Branch... 2·50

For particulars as to connections for TOM'S RIVER, RED BANK, and all way stations, see the "Traveller's" and "Appleton's Guides."

6 27 C. L. KIMBALL, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD

Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

Until further notice trains will Leave and Arrive as follows:—

TRAINS LEAVE.	A. M.	TRAINS ARRIVE.	A. M.
Read'g&Allent'n Way	7·30	Pottstown Accom....	9·15
Harrisb'g&Potts'e Ex	8·15	Read'g & Pottsv'e Ac.	10·20
Phila. & Potts'e Way Train............	12·30		P. M.
	P. M.	Harrisb'g&Potts'e Ex	1·00
Harrisb'g&Potts'e Ex	3·30	Phila. & Pottsv'e W. Train	4·30
Pottstown Accommo.	4·00	Harrisbg&Potts'e Ex	7·00
Read'g& Pottsv'e Ac.	4·45	Harrisbg, Pottsville, and Allentown Ac.	9·10
ON SUNDAYS.	A. M.	ON SUNDAYS.	A. M.
To Reading..........	8·00	From Pottsville.....	12 35
	P. M.		P. M.
To Pottsville.........	3·15	From Reading.......	7·25

The Sunday trains connect with similar trains on the Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

For Downingtown and points on Chester Valley Railroad, take 7·30 a. m., 12·30 noon, and 4 p. m.

For Schwenksville and points on Perkiomen Railroad, take 7·30 a. m. 12·30 noon, and 4 p. m.

For Mt. Pleasant and points on Colebrookdale Railroad take 7·30 a. m. and 4·00 p. m.

N. Y. EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND WEST.

Trains leave New York at 9·00 a. m. and 5·00 p. m., passing Reading at 1·55 and 10·05 p. m., connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central trains for Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Williamsport, etc.

Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

Trains for New York leave Harrisburg at 3·10, 8·10, and 11·45 a. m., and 2·50 p. m.

Additional train leaves New York for Harrisburg at 12 o'clock noon.

For particulars see Guide Books, which can be obtained at No. 811 Chesnut street, and at all stations, without charge.

Season, School, Mileage, and Commutation Tickets at reduced rates to be had of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

STREET CARS.—The Thirteenth and Fifteenth, and Race and Vine streets, connecting with other lines, run close to the Depot.

Baggage collected and delivered by Dungan's Baggage Express. Orders left at Depot, or at No. 225 S. Fourth street.

GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN BRANCH.
Depot, Ninth and Green.

Trains leave for Germantown at 6, 7, 8, 8½, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M.; 1, 2, 2 30, 3·15, 3·45, 4·05, 4·30, 5·05, 5·45, 6, 6·30, 7, 8, 9, 10·05, 11, 12 p. m. Leave Germantown, 6, 6·55, 7·30, 8, 8·20, 9, 9½, 10, 11, 12 a. M.; 1, 2, 3·10, 4, 4·45, 5, 5·30, 6, 6·30, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 p. m. The 8·20 and 9·30 down trains, 2·30, 3·45, and 5·45 up trains, will not stop on the Germantown branch. On Sundays, leave at 9·15 a. m.; 2, 4·05, 7, 10·45 p. m. Leave Germantown, 8·15 a. m.; 1, 3, 6, 9·45 p. m.

Passengers taking the 6·55, 9 a. m., and 6·30 p. m. trains from Germantown, will make close connection with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.—Leave at 6, 8, 10, 12 a. m.; 2·30, 3·45, 5·45, 7, 9 and 11 p. m. Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·10, 11·40 a. m.; 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, 10·40 p. m. On Sundays, leave 9·15 a. m.; 2 and 7 p. m. Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 a. m.; 12·40, 5·40, 9·25 p. m.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.—Leave at 6, 7·30, 9, 11·05 a. m.; 1·30, 3, 4, 5, 5·30, 6·15, 8·05, 10, 11·45 p. m. Leave Norristown at 5·30, 6·25, 7, 7·45, 8·50, 11 a. m.; 1·30, 3, 4·30, 6·15, 8, 9·30 p. m. On Sundays, leave at 9 a. m.; 2·30, 4, 7·30 p. m. Leave Norristown at 7 a. m.; 1, 5·30, 9 p. m.

FOR MANAYUNK.—Leave at 6, 7·30, 9, 11·05 a. m.; 1·30, 3, 4, 5, 5·30, 6·15, 8 05, 10, 11·45 p. m. Leave Manayunk at 6, 6·55, 7·30, 8·10, 9·20, 11·30 a. m.; 2, 3·30, 5, 6·45, 8·30, 10 p. m. On Sundays, leave at 9 a. m.; 2·30, 4, 7·30 p. m. Leave Manayunk at 7·30 a. m.; 1·30, 6·15, 9 30 p. m.

FOR PLYMOUTH.—Leave at 6 a. m. and 5 p. m. Leave Plymouth at 6·20 a. m. and 2·30 p. m.

The 7·45 a. m. train from Norristown will not stop at Magee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's Lane.

Passengers taking the 7·12, 9·05 a. m., and 6·30 p. m. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

The 8·30 a. m., 12·30 and 5 p. m. trains from New York stop at Intersection Station. 11

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, JANUARY 1, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Pittsburg Express	12·11 A. M.
Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9·40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10·10 A.M. & 1·10 and	7·10 P. M.
Fast Line	12·40 P. M.
Erie Express	12·40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	9·50 P. M.
Pacific Express	10·10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 4	11·10 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 10·10 P. M.

Cincinnati and Pacific Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9·40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6·40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7·40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6·50 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8·10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 4·50 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6·20.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	8·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7 00 A. M.
Erie Mail	7·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8·20 A. M. & 3·50 &	6·40 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	9·50 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·20 P. M.
Erie Express	5·45 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	5·45 P. M.
Pacific Express	3·25 P. M.
Southern Express	5·45 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 4	10·50 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, JR., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, October 17, 1870,

Trains will leave and arrive at the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA

For West Chester at 7·45 and 11·20 A. M., 2·30, 6·15, and 11·20 P. M. Stops at all stations.

For West Chester at 4·40 P. M. This train stops only at stations between Media and West Chester (Greenwood excepted).

For B. C. Junction at 4·10 P. M. Stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA

From West Chester at 6·30 and 10·45 A. M., 1·55, 4·55, and 6 55 P. M. Stops at all stations.

From West Chester at 7·55 A. M. This train stops only at stations between West Chester and Media (Greenwood excepted).

From B. C. Junction at 8·40 A. M. Stops at all stations.

ON SUNDAY—Leave Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M. and 2 P. M. Leave West Chester at 7·55 A. M. and 4 P. M.

10 14 W. C. WHEELER, Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS,

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1870.

Trains will leave Philadelphia as follows:—From foot of Market street (upper ferry),

8·15 A. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, Vineland, Millville, and way stations.

11·45 A. M., Woodbury Accommodation.

3·15 P. M., Passenger for Cape May, Millville, and way stations below Glassboro.

3·30 P. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and way stations.

5·30 P. M., Accommodation for Woodbury, Glassboro, Clayton, and intermediate stations.

Freight Train leaves Camden daily, at 12 M.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—
TIME TABLE.
COMMENCING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·45 and 8·10 A. M., 2·00, 4·00, and 7·15 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express, 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

On Sundays, leave Philadelphia for West Grove and intermediate stations at 8 00 A. M.; returning, left West Grove at 3·55 P. M.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, October 3, 1870, trains will run as follows:—Leave Philadelphia from depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner Broad street and Washington avenue:—

For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.
For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M.
For Oxford Wednesdays and Saturdays only at 2·30 P. M.
For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays only 2·30 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M. and 4·25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

Oxford at 6·05 A. M., 10·35 A. M. and 5·30 P. M. Sundays at 5·30 P. M. only.

Chadd's Ford at 7·26 A. M., 11·58 A. M., 3·55 P. M., and 6·49 P. M. Sundays 6·49 P. M. only.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
10 3 General Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, October 3, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from Depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue:—

For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.
For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M.
For Oxford on Saturdays only, at 2·30 P. M.
For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad, at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4·30 P. M. and 7 P. M. Saturdays only, at 2·30 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M., connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

Trains for Philadelphia:—

Leave Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M. and 4·25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

Oxford at 6·05 and 10·35 A. M. and 5·30 P. M. Sundays at 5·30 P. M. only.

Chadd's Ford at 7·26 A. M. 11·58 A. M., 3·55 P. M., and 6·49 P. M. Sundays at 6·49 P. M. only.

HENRY WOOD, General Superintendent.

LUMBER.

1871 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1871

1871 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1871

1871 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1871

1871 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1871

1871 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1871

1871 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY. 1871

1871 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1871

1871 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1871

1871 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1871

MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11 5 No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—
COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON BOARDS.
1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.
WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.
YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4¼ SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.
HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES.
PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY.

Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
11 30 6m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

THE AMERICAN STOVE AND HOLLOWWARE COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA,

IRON FOUNDERS,

(Successors to North, Chase & North, Sharpe & Thomson, and Edgar L. Thomson,)

Manufacturers of STOVES, HEATERS, THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, TINNED, ENAMELLED, AND TON HOLLOWWARE.

FOUNDRY, Second and Mifflin Streets.
OFFICE, 209 North Second Street.
FRANKLIN LAWRENCE, Superintendent.
EDMUND B. SMITH, Treasurer.

JNO. EDGAR THOMSON,
President. JAMES HOEY,
6 27 mwf 6m General Manager.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY W. & B. SCOTT, JR.,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 1125 CHESNUT Street.

(Until negotiations for a permanent and eligible location, now pending, are consummated, sales on the premises receive prompt and personal attention. 1 9tf

M. THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, NOS. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

Sale at the Auction Rooms.
SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, Fire-proof Safes, Office Furniture, Hair Mattresses, Feather Beds, Fine Window Curtains, China, Glassware, Stoves, Fine Carpets, Etc.
On Thursday Morning,
Jan. 12, at 9 o'clock, about 500 lots superior Household Furniture, comprising a general assortment.
Also, 2 rosewood pianos.
Also, a large and superior fire-proof safe, made by Marvin & Co.
Also, 2 superior fire-proof safes, made by Lillie.
Also, 4 suits fine damask window curtains. 1 10 2t

SALE OF VALUABLE OIL PAINTINGS AND ENGRAVINGS.
On Saturday Morning,

Jan. 14, at 11 o'clock, a collection of very valuable paintings, including some choice pieces presented to the late Dr. N. Chapman by Joseph Bonaparte (Count Survilliers), among which will be found an original "La Charite," by Schidone, and a fine architectural picture by Canaletto; also, portraits of Chief Justice Marshall, by Inman, and of Dr. Rush, by Sully. The catalogue also includes 12 fine specimens of C. Krieghoff, landscapes by Doll, H. Seelisch, W. Mayerheim, C. J. de Vogel, etc.; Aquarells by Verboekhoven, Professor Schrœder and Professor Guaglio; a fine marine by Lepoittevin, and a number of rare engravings.

The collection is arranged for inspection in the second-story salesroom of the auction store. 1 7 6t

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

BY MAGILL, FARREL & CO., AUCTIONEERS,
No. 318 MARKET Street.

On Wednesday Morning,
Jan. 11, commencing at 10 o'clock, by catalogue.
CLOSING SALE OF FURS, ROBES, LAPS, ETC.,
To which we call the special attention of the trade.
DRY GOODS, ETC.—Also, an assortment of dry goods, notions, etc.
CLOTHING.—Also, 100 lots ready-made Clothing. 1 9 2t

PEREMPTORY SALE BY AUCTION OF THE ENTIRE FURNISHMENT OF THE HOTEL KNOWN AS THE WASHINGTON HOUSE, NOS. 709 AND 711 CHESNUT STREET, BY CATALOGUE.
On Thursday Morning,
January 12, 1871, commencing at 9 o'clock. Including—Parlor, chamber, dining, sitting, and barroom furniture; mirrors, oil paintings; gas-fixtures, etc. etc. [12 31 8t
Further particulars in future advertisements.

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

SALE OF CORNICES, CURIOSITIES, MINERALS, ETC., ETC.
On Wednesday afternoon,
At 3 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold a collection of United States silver and copper coins, medals, tokens, books, minerals, shells, etc. 1t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS,— No. 704 Chesnut street.

CONCERT HALL AUCTION ROOMS, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street.
T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER.

Personal attention given to sales of household furniture at dwellings.

Public sales of furniture at the Auction Rooms, No. 1219 Chesnut street, every Monday and Thursday.

For particulars see "Public Ledger."

N. B.—A superior class of furniture at private sale

CIRCUS AT AUCTION.—
Great sale of Circus property at Raleigh, N. C., on MONDAY, January 30, 1871, consisting of the entire Stock and Fixtures of Dr. James L. Thayer's New Circus, lately travelling in the South; everything necessary for a first-class circus:—
42 first-class Horses.
8 first-class Ring Horses.
3 first-class trained Pad Horses.
2 Trick Mules, the best in the business.
12 Platform Spring Wagons, nearly new.
Ticket Wagon; Performers' Wagon, nearly new.
Band Wagon, Concord built, nearly new; cost $1500.
Advertising Wagon, Pole Wagon, Poles, Seats, and everything required for canvas.
25 sets Double Harness, almost new.
20 Bridles and Saddles, almost new.
A complete outfit of Entree Dresses, for ladies, men, and horses; Pads for horses, etc.; Instruments for brass band, and other articles too numerous to mention.
All the above property will be sold to the highest bidder for cash.
T. E. LEE, Sheriff Wake county, N. C.
N. B.—Nine experienced drivers and hostlers can be employed on reasonable terms. 12 29tJ30

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR PUBLIC PRINTING AND BINDING.

Notice is hereby given that Sealed Proposals for the Public Printing and Binding for the State of Pennsylvania, for the term of three years from the first day of July, 1871, will be received by the Speakers of the Senate and House of Representatives from this date to the fourth Tuesday of January, 1871, in compliance with the act of Assembly entitled "An act in relation to Public Printing," approved 9th of April, 1856; said proposals to be accompanied by bonds, with approved securities, for the faithful performance of the work, as required by the act of 25th February, 1862, entitled "A further Supplement to an Act in relation to Public Printing," approved the 9th day of April, 1856.

F. JORDAN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
HARRISBURG, Jan. 2, 1871. 1 2 18t

NAVY PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 427 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6, 1871.

Sealed Proposals, endorsed "Proposals, Construction and Repairs," will be received at this office until 1 P. M. MONDAY, the sixteenth day of January, 1871, for the following supplies, which must be of the very best quality, to be delivered at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, *free of charge*, subject to the usual conditions of inspection, approval, etc., viz.:—

One (1) Planer, to plane 30 inches wide by 30 inches high and eight feet long; to be put up in complete running order, with shafting, belting, pulleys, etc.

One (1) twelve (12) inch Shaping Maching, to be put up, etc., as above.

One (1) Lathe, to swing 22 inches over V slides, and 14 inches over rest carriages, etc.

Full specifications of the requirements in the above tools can be seen on application at this Office, or to the Naval Constructor at the Navy Yard.

Bidders must state in their bids the time within which the articles can be delivered. Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of the above, in conformity with stipulations on the blank forms for bids, to be had at this office; otherwise bids will not be entertained.

A. W. RUSSELL,
1 6 fmw3t Paymaster U. S. Navy.

CUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Lecoultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at P. MADEIRA'S,
No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

SAXON GREEN

NEVER FADES.

8 1 6m

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

YOUNG SAWBONES.

Where You See Him in all His Glory —A Peep Into a Dissecting Room—Where the Bodies Come From—How They are Prepared—The Law of Pennsylvania on the Subject—The Famous "Resurrectionist."

Did you ever behold young Sawbones in all his glory—when, with the scalpel in his bloody hand, upon the rigid cadaver which lay stretched upon the dissecting table before him, he traces a shining nerve through all its ramifications, or separate one delicates tissue from another?

To those who have not enjoyed this rare felicity, we purpose to describe him as he appears each week-day night. Among the many places in our city which to the great mass of people are cloaked in an almost impenetrable mystery are

THE DISSECTING-ROOMS.

Of these the general public have but a vague idea, as to the particulars of their location; and are far from possessing any definite knowledge on the subject. From Dame Rumor they have learned a little; but by reason of a natural timidity, and a powerful misgiving that if they attempt to penetrate into these *adyta* of medicine and surgery they will be rewarded by a harsh rebuke, or, what is very possible, an ejectment *vi et armis*, they hesitate from any effort at unveiling the mystery, and remain perforce no wiser.

MEDICAL STUDENTS

are accounted a graceless set of scamps, "prone to wander into by and forbidden paths," full of evil schemes and wicked devices. Their immorality is recognized; for rarely a Sunday passes but some divine announces a discourse for their particular benefit, and to which, both from the pulpit and through the medium of the press, their earnest attention is invited—a distinction which other classes of scholars are not commonly known to receive, and demonstrating that the young medicos are in need of clerical exhortation. While it has been pointedly observed by some philosophers that medicine and morals go "hand in hand," it is in the main quite certain that the medical student has a disposition to master the one and overrate the importance and ignore the other; and too often their *Alma Mater* stands aghast at the

IMPUDENT AUDACITY

and cool daring of her progeny. When the medical student matriculates, and enters upon the study of the human anatomy, he is inspired with an ambition to prosecute his important investigations on the fresh subject. It is but little satisfaction to him to dissect a manikin made by some skilful Frenchman; to remove layers of mock-flesh, strip off great clusters of muscles, and take off limb by limb, until one sees only a hideous torso, by just removing a few pins, when he knows that in a room overhead his brothers are revelling over the freshly embalmed subject just imported from the Almshouse or Potter's field. Forthwith he acquaints the demonstrator with his passion for liveller work, is referred to the janitor, pays his money, and in twenty-four hours is overwhelmed in the contemplation of the body of a cadaverous pauper and its subsequent dismemberment.

BODY SNATCHERS.

Before our State laws were framed to meet the great want of medical colleges—subjects—our readers will remember the many horrible tales of body snatching, when at

> —"the very witching hour of night
> When churchyards yawned,"

the graves were robbed of their dead. Our city has in time past been often intensely agitated by such horrible occurrences. But when a liberal law was enacted these excitements subsided, from the belief every one had that the supply from legitimate sources would be ample for the wants of the colleges. The act which governs this matter, passed in the session of 1867, reads thus:—

THE LAW OF 1867.

An Act for the Promotion of Medical Science and to Prevent the Traffic in Human Bodies in the City of Philadelphia and County of Allegheny.

Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., That any public officer in the city of Philadelphia and county of Allegheny, having charge thereof or control over the same, shall give permission to any physician or surgeon of the same city and county, upon his request made therefor, to take the bodies of deceased persons required to be buried at the public expense, to be by him used within the State for the advancement of medical science, preference being given to medical schools, public and private, and said bodies to be distributed to and among the same equitably, the number assigned to each being proportioned to that of its students: Provided, however, that if the deceased person, during his or or her last sickness, of his or her own accord, shall request to be buried; or if any person claiming to be and satisfying the proper authorities that he is of kindred to the deceased shall ask to have the body for burial, it shall be surrendered for interment; or if such deceased person was a stranger or traveller who died suddenly, the body shall be buried and shall not be handed over as aforesaid.

Section 2. Every physician or surgeon, before receiving any such dead body, shall give to the proper authorities surrendering the same to him a sufficient bond that each body shall be used only for the promotion of medical science within this State. And whosoever shall use such body or bodies for any other purpose, or shall remove the same beyond the limits of this State, and whosoever shall sell or buy such body or bodies, or in any way traffic in the same, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction, be imprisoned for a term not exceeding five years at hard labor in the county jail.

WHERE THE SUBJECTS COME FROM.

The Almshouse and the Coroner's office are the prolific sources whence comes the supply of subjects for dissection. How they are removed from these places, when and to what particular institutions, is known to but a few persons, and they are very close mouthed. After seventy-two hours, say the rules of the new Morgue, the unclaimed body shall be buried; but as a supplement to these rules was but recently enacted, to the effect "that any regular physician may embalm an *unclaimed* body, with the permission of the Coroner," it will at once clearly appear that instead of being removed to the field for sepulture, they will at once go to the college, where, as is stipulated by the law, they shall be used for the advancement of medical science.

THEIR PRICE.

But while the law again says "The said bodies shall be distributed among the medical colleges equitably," therefore leaving one to imagine that no expense (save that of transportation) would be involved to the students, they experience no such happy condition of affairs. Twenty dollars is the average price they pay for a cadaver, and the quotations fluctuate according to the hygienic condition of the paupers and the extremes of weather. It would be quite an expensive venture for one student to purchase by and for himself; and to mitigate it, four usually combine in the buying of a subject, and take each a limb, leaving the vital parts to be dissected by the demonstrator, accompanied by an explanatory lecture.

A HIDEOUS PLACE.

Let us look into the medical department of one of our colleges. We descend into the cellar, and into a special apartment of it. An almost overpowering nausea assails us. With every breath we inhale a combination of sickening odors, arising from mouldering flesh and chemicals. Here is the place where the bodies are received and subjected to the embalming process, such as the injection into the veins of pyroxylic spirit, or melted wax and arsenic, or other antiseptics. Thus are they preserved until the fiendish demand for "more" from some sanguine and gory-handed Sawbones shall issue from the dissecting-room. At one end of this cellar we discover a huge shaft of not less than four feet in diameter, which reaches up to the floor of the anteroom adjoining the dissecting-hall, and covered at its top by a trap-door. And upon ascending to this floor, the uppermost in the building, we find above the trap a pulley, and through it a rope, to the end of which is fastened a hook. Its use we at once divine. By it the soulless paupers are lifted from the pit!

REPULSIVE MORTALITY.

Would you witness the terrors of the dissecting-room? Display no vacillation of purpose. Evince no timidity. Do not quail as the doors open, and the tainted air, like a besom, sweeps upon you. Go in with the crowd—where there are so many you will escape discovery. As you enter, a thrill of horror overcomes you. A frightfully-repulsive scene meets the eye. Before you extend two rows of tables, each freighted with a ghastly burden, over which a score of enthusiastic Sawbones hover with fiendish enthusiasm, making you believe that

> "They are neither brute nor human—
> They are ghouls."

Upon some of the tables you descry bodies, some shapely in form, as yet untouched by the scalpel, and partially covered with coffee-bags or oil-cloths. Upon others, you see the subject disembowelled, with an arm or leg missing, and with its flesh laid open, where the student has been tracing the arterial system, and covered with masses of gory muscles. Upon another a hideous, eyeless head, or a torso in process of reduction to a shapeless, distorted, disgusting mass of human flesh. And over all these tables, picking with tweezers and knife, are the students, some with sleeves rolled up, and thus untrammelled in their bloody labors; some with bandages about the mouth to prevent the tainting odors from infecting their lungs. Here, from early dusk until late at night, they slash and cut, and saw with the utmost energy and *sang froid*. Here it is you behold young Sawbones in all his glory!

THE CHIEF BOILER.

There is here a man, whose look is in keeping with his repulsive calling, who boils and bleaches the bones of the subjects, that the students have stripped as far as possible of flesh. The bones, it is said, he lays upon the roof of the building to be whitened, and then sends them off to be articulated. He makes his living by boiling skeletons at $12 each.

THE "RESURRECTIONIST"

is the one who procures the bodies for the students. Where he gets them, or how he gets them, legitimately or by a system of scavengering, is never questioned. This is his vocation—to scour for subjects for the students, whether they come from the Almshouse, the prisons, the hospitals, the Morgue, the Potters-field, or the graveyards.

OTHER DISSECTING ROOMS.

Having seen one, you become familiar with the transactions of those at the University of Pennsylvania, Jefferson College, the Philadelphia University, the Eclectic College, and all the many private dissecting-rooms in the city. They all proceed upon the same general plan. All present the same disgusting scenes. All get their subjects from the same source. Sometimes they are brought to the colleges in "broad daylight" in provision wagons, and thus suspicion is warded off. In many instances they are delivered in bags.

But we must draw the curtain on these horrors.

PRESBYTERY MEETING.

Meeting of the Philadelphia Presbytery—Regular Business.

A stated meeting of the Presbytery of Philadelphia was held this morning, at 10 o'clock, in the Old Pine Street Presbyterian Church, Pine street, above Fourth, the Moderator in the chair. The proceedings were opened with devotional exercises. The minutes of previous meetings were read and approved.

A motion was passed stating that in future all meetings of presbytery should be called by means of printed circulars from the stated clerk.

The committee on the West Chesnut Street Church made a report. They reported that the church was organized by the reception of thirteen members. The report was received and the church placed on the list of the presbytery.

The committee on the German Street Church reported that the congregation of that church have agreed to remain in their old location.

A communication was read from the congregation of the West Chesnut Street Church, asking that their pastor, Dr. Nevin, be referred to the Missionary Board for aid to the amount of six hundred dollars per annum for two years, at the end of which time the congregation say that they will be able themselves to raise all required of them, and themselves contribute to the board from which they now ask aid. The communication was presented from a special committee, who were unable to agree, and who ask the presbytery to decide for them.

It was laid upon the table for the present, for the reason that the congregation had not as yet legally elected their pastor.

An invitation was received from Dr. Crowell, asking presbytery to hold its next stated meeting in the Second Presbyterian Church. Accepted.

A regular call from the West Chesnut Street Presbyterian Church, asking for the services of Rev. Alfred Nevin as pastor, was presented and received.

Dr. Nevin stated that he accepted the call. The church was started last August in a parlor of a private house in West Philadelphia. He said that the aid was asked from the Board of Missions because the work was prosperous, and promised better results than other older churches, which have never got on with all their help. It seems that the committee do not like to help it, because it is too prosperous. If they wish, we can go ahead more slowly; then, perhaps, they will help us. The money is needed, but if it is not given we will go ahead just the same, as well as we can, without it.

It was stated that the injunction on the church was a question of right only. The railroad company did not desire to disturb the congregation, but that at some future time they remove from their ground. The company merely wanted their title fully declared on the records of the court. The church do not expect nor do they want to remain upon the ground for any great length of time. The building there is only temporary. They expect to put up a fine permanent building in another location at no very late day.

The call of Dr. Nevin was acted upon favorably.

The report of the committee, embracing the application of the West Chesnut Street Church for aid from the Board of Missions, was taken from the table and discussed.

On motion, the request of the congregation was recommended to the board for the amount asked.

A committee of three was appointed to report suitable action on the recent death of a member of presbytery.

An application was received from Rev. Mr. Neill, a Presbyterian clergyman, asking for missionary work from the presbytery. He had been a missionary in both Carolina and California in former years, but was obliged to stop work for a while on account of ill health. As his health is now better, he wishes to go to work again. The matter was referred to an appropriate committee.

After the transaction of some unimportant business the presbytery adjourned until afternoon.

SNEAK THIEVES IN CUSTODY.—Thomas Wilson and Charles Rutter were caught yesterday morning in the residence of Mr. Stowe, Front street, below Morris, while in the act of wrapping up some clothing to carry off. Mr. Stowe interfered with the thieves in their little operation, and the result was that they turned on him and used a blackjack on his head. The scoundrels then escaped, leaving their plunder behind them. Yesterday afternoon Policeman Nugent came across the offenders and took them into custody. They had a hearing before Alderman Lutz, and were bound over for a further investigation.

ACCIDENT.—About half-past 5 o'clock this morning John Beittle, residing at No. 1225 Fitzwater street, fell in Market street, above Broad, and fractured a limb. The sufferer was removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

SLIGHT FIRE.—About half-past 10 o'clock this morning a slight fire occurred in Hamilton's carpet manufactory, back of No. 1508 North Front street.

FOUND DEAD IN BED.—The Coroner was notified this morning to hold an inquest upon a child found dead in bed.

FIRE.

Destruction of Wood and Ivory Turning Establishments this Morning—Loss about Ten Thousand Dollars.

A fire, at 2 o'clock this morning, destroyed nearly ten thousand dollars worth of property on buildings owned by Messrs. E. K. Tryon, Jr., & Co., in the rear of No. 220 N. Second street.

Running back from Second street a distance of about 300 feet is a five-storied brick structure, terminating in a two-story brick building, the first floor of which is used as an engine-room and the second floor by Richard Pendlebury, manufacturer of woollen bobbins. Backing the latter is a three-storied structure, in the basement of which a colored man named C. Green carries on the manufacture of hominy; the first floor is unoccupied; the second story is devoted by Messrs. Hoffman & Sons to wood-turning and working in pearl, ivory, and bone. The firm were pretty extensively engaged in making bone and ivory sleeve buttons, harness rings, crochet needles, etc. The third story is taken up by three parties, viz., Mr. Grass, manufacturer of bungs; Charles Baltz, wood-turner; and Mr. Eggling, who is also a wood-turner. Each of these parties had considerable stock on hand, together with the lathes, tools, and other machinery.

The fire originated in the engine-room, entered the second story, and destroyed entirely Mr. Pendlebury's property, which consisted of a full stock, and eleven lathes and other necessary machinery. His loss is not at present known.

The flames then entered the second-story windows of the rear building, and consumed about one-half of the stock and machinery of Messrs. Hoffman & Sons; then entered the third story, and destroyed its contents, together with a portion of the roof.

Messrs. Tryon & Co., the owners of the rear building, have an insurance of $500 in the Royal Insurance Company, which will probably cover the loss.

The engine-house is almost a wreck. It is not insured.

Hoffman & Sons lose about $2000, which is covered by $1500 insurance. The loss of Mr. Baltz is about $200, and that of Mr. Grass cannot be more than $1000. The portion occupied by Mr. Eggling received damage by water only; the loss is trifling.

Mr. Green, on the basement, had a stock of hominy worth $200 and some machinery. He is protected by an insurance of $400.

AUDITORS APPOINTED.—In the Orphans' Court for the city and county of Philadelphia, Frederick M. Adams, Esq., has been appointed auditor to audit, settle, and adjust the account of Henrietta Chandler (formerly Rush), the executrix of the will of the late A. J. Rush, deceased.

Lewis C. Cassidy, Esq., has been appointed auditor to audit, settle, and adjust the account of Robert Everett and E. J. Hincken, the executors of the will of John Lawlor, deceased.

E. C. Mitchell, Esq., has been appointed auditor to audit, settle, and adjust the account of William R. Black, the executor of the will of Matilda Schofield, deceased.

John Colahan, Esq., has been appointed auditor to audit, settle, and adjust the account of John F. Krail, guardian of Charles Weyl, a minor.

In the District Court for the city and county of Philadelphia, J. Temple Hopple, Esq., has been appointed auditor to distribute the fund arising out of the sheriff's sale under a writ of *venditioni exponeas*, June term, 1870, No. 604, James Underdue vs. Philip N. Judah, of a property in Addison street, west of Seventeenth.

WILL OF REV. ALBERT BARNES.—The will of Rev. Albert Barnes was this morning admitted to probate in the Register of Wills office. The only bequest of a public character is contained in the following item:—

"If the avails of my copyrights shall altogether amount to the sum of $1000 a year or more, then so long as that shall occur and whenever it shall occur, I direct that one hundred dollars of the same shall be annually appropriated to the use of some student preparing for the ministry, said student to be one who shall have graduated at some college, and shall be pursuing his theological studies; and I direct that for the first five years after my decease the selection of such student shall be made by the professors of the Theological Seminary at Princeton in consideration of the aid, amounting to four hundred and seventy-six dollars, which I received from this seminary in my preparation for the ministry, and that ever afterwards the selection shall be made by the professors of the Union Theological Seminary in New York."

BURGLARY IN THE TWENTIETH WARD—THE KNIFE AND PISTOL.—About 12 o'clock on Sunday night last a daring burglary was perpetrated at the residence No. 1518 North Twelfth street, in the Twentieth ward. An entrance was effected in "jimmying" the kitchen door. The burglars were four in number. They proceeded direct to the bed-chamber of the occupants, where they overhauled the bureau drawers, and secured plunder to the value of several hundred dollars, including two gold watches and $30 in cash. The occupants were aroused by the racket created by the thieves, but they could make no resistance, as two of the parties stood at the side of the bed, one with a knife and the other with a pistol in hand. They threatened to kill them if they gave any alarm. As soon as the burglars left the premises, the window was hoisted and an alarm sounded, but the scoundrels had in the meantime escaped. The police lieutenant who reported this case to headquarters could not give the name of the party who suffered.

OPERATIONS OF THE GIRARD ESTATE.—There are in Girard College 209 pupils born within the old city limits and 325 who are natives of other parts of our State, and upon the list of applicants for admission are the names of thirty-five poor, fatherless boys. Applicants who are natives of the city have no preference in admission over those who are born in the most distant counties of Pennsylvania. From a condensed statement of the affairs of the Girard Trust, we learn that the par value of its securities is $1,122,554·21. The receipts of the estate during 1870, from collieries, city loans, leases of property (including the transfer of an unexpended balance of $105,992·90 to the Directors of the City Trusts on March 1) amounted to $767,141·97. The expenditures for the same period aggregated $747,296·92, leaving a balance in the treasury on December 31, 1870, of $19,845·05. Among the items of expense we find $54,945 for taxes, $52,027 for building dwelling-houses on Sixth street, below Brown, $326,000 as a temporary investment, and $1859 for the widening of Water street.

ROBBERY OF SEWING SILKS.—Last evening the store of J. & A. Kemper, No. 33 South Fourth street, was broken into by thieves, who carried off sewing silks to the value of $450, the property of a young man, who occupied a portion of the first floor as a salesroom. The robbers had secreted themselves in the building No. 31 South Fourth street previous to its being closed up, and when night came they proceeded to the roof, and then scaled the roof of No. 33, which was some four feet higher than No. 31. They made an operation on the skylight of Messrs. Kempers' establishment, and then lowered themselves down. That they took nothing from Kemper's manufactory is surprising. The robbery was committed early in the evening, as the private watchman found the door open at 10 o'clock.

SNEAK THIEF.—Early this morning a man giving the name of Alfred Thomas was found in a room in the house of Mrs. Glenn, No. 1605 Race street. The key was on the outside of the door. This key the people who found him there took the opportunity to turn, and Thomas was made a prisoner. An officer was sent for, and the supposed thief was taken into custody. He had a hearing before Alderman Jones, and was held in $1000 bail to answer. As to his guilt or innocence the opinion of the police is divided. That of Officer Smith is that he had an eye to the spoons. Officer Jones, on the contrary, attributes the visit of Mr. Thomas to an attack of the tender passion inspired by the charms of the servant girl in Mrs. Glenn's employ.

INSURANCE.

Revenue Paid into the State Treasury by Home Companies.

During the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1870, there were paid into the State Treasury by home insurance companies, whose principal offices are located in Philadelphia, the following amounts as taxes on corporation stock and net earnings:—

American Fire	$5,143·00
American Life and Trust	3,893·10
Anthracite	306·37
Artisan's	872·85
Ben Franklin	746·00
County of Philadelphia	741·40
Delaware Mutual	9,840·31
Enterprise	1,901·73
Fame	1,253·11
Fidelity Ins. Trust and Safe Deposit	2,938·68
Franklin Fire	11,015·08
Girard Fire	1,757·19
Girrrd Life, Annuity and Trust	3,340·71
Guardian Fire and Marine	119·58
Hand-in-Hand	1,096·10
Jefferson	433·62
North America	10,932·20
North American Mutual Life	448·00
Penn Mutual	2,665·89
Philadelphia Fire Association	4,645·41
Phœnix	186·75
Provident Life and Trust	562·00
State of Pennsylvania	8,413·62
Spring Garden	2,278·55
Union Mutual	864·97
Making a total of	$76,456·22
Against a corresponding total in 1869 of	$62,773·00

Taxes Paid by Foreign Companies.

But the revenue derived from the agencies of the foreign insurance companies which have branch offices in this State (the majority of them being in this city) is even larger, amounting to $279,878·89 in licenses and tax on premiums, an excess of $13,000 over the aggregate for 1869. Below we give the amounts received from such foreign companies as pay an excess of $1000 as tax on premiums. To the amount named should be added the $500 in each case exacted as a license:—

Knickerbocker Life	$2,131
Security Life, New York	1,146
Royal, of Liverpool	9,387
Home, New Haven	2,048
Albany City Fire	1,294
United States Life, New York	1,280
Mutual Life, New York	35,356
Widows' and Orphans' Benefit	2,656
Liverpool and London Globe	1,156
Germania, New York	1,246
Northwestern Mutual	2,823
Home, New York	2,716
Security Fire, New York	1,462
International, New York	1,456
Hartford Fire	2,817
Phœnix, New York	1,031
North British and Mercantile	1,491
Putnam, Hartford	1,327
Continental Life, Hartford	2,967
Germania Fire, New York	1,503
Pacific	1,025
Travellers', Hartford	1,919
Washington, New York	4,314
Ætna Life, Hartford	7,621
Brooklyn Life	1,294
Niagara Fire, New York	1,018
Manhattan, New York	1,780
New York Life	8,241
Atlantic Mutual, Albany	1,023
Connecticut Mutual, Hartford	6,472
Charter Oak, Hartford	6,936
North American, New York	4,984
Connecticut General	1,040
Equitable Life	10,947
Ætna, Hartford	3,992
Massachusetts Mutual	2,158
Mutual Benefit, New York	13,538
Mutual Life	3,035
New England Mutual	7,217
Knickerbocker Ins., New York	1,893
Continental, New York	2,315
Railway Passenger, Hartford	1,136
Guardian Mutual, New York	1,843
Phœnix, Hartford	1,547

CORPORATION ELECTIONS.

The Companies and their Officers.

The banks, insurance companies, and other business associations that elected officers to-day were as follows:—

MISCELLANEOUS.

Insurance Company of North America.—President, Arthur G. Coffin; Vice President, Charles Platt; Secretary, Matthias Maris; Assistant Secretary, C. H. Reeves. Directors, Arthur G. Coffin, Samuel W. Jones, John A. Brown, Charles Taylor, Ambrose White, William Welsh, John Mason, George L. Harrison, Francis R. Cope, Edward H. Trotter, Edward S. Clarke, T. Charlton Henry, Alfred D. Jessup, Louis C. Madeira, Charles W. Cushman, Clement A. Griscom, William Brockie.

BANKS.

Consolidation National.—Directors, James V. Watson, John H. Bringhurst, Henry Croskey, Joseph H. Collins, Edwin A. Landell, Amos R. Little, Ludlam Matthews, Seneca E. Malone, Robert Shoemaker, Robert F. Taylor, John W. Thomas, Joseph B. Van Dusen, John P. Verree.

Fourth National.—Directors, J. Henry Askin, James Hopkins, Albert C. Roberts, Samuel Miller, John Fareira, John Bardsley, E. A. Shallcross, Samuel J. Creswell, Jr., Joseph B. Baker.

Central National Bank of Philadelphia.—Directors, George M. Troutman, Charles Wheeler, John E. Graeff, Joseph Esherick, Samuel R. Shipley, Charles Smith, Matthew Baird, George S. Repplier, Andrew Wheeler, Kirk B. Wells, T. Wistar Brown.

National Bank of the Republic.—Directors, William H. Rhawn, J. Barlow Moorhead, William Hacker, Charles L. Sharpless, William B. Bement, Nathan Hilles, Edward B. Orne, John Welsh, Jr., Nathan Brooke, Samuel A. Bispham, Benjamin Rowland, Jr., Frederic A. Hoyt, and Charles T. Parry.

Third National Bank.—Directors, David B. Paul, Joseph Harrison, Jr., Thomas K. Peterson, Zophar C. Howell, William C. Allison, John B. McCreery, and J. Wesley Supplee.

Western National Bank.—Joseph Patterson, Morris Patterson, H. L. Carson, Isaac Jeanes, William Miller, A. McIntyre, John J. Thompson, B. S. Janney, Jr., Levi Knowles.

The Commonwealth National Bank.—E. P. Mitchell, H. N. Burroughs, Paul P. Keller, John Wanamaker, C. H. Duhring, H. W. Gray, Samuel K. Ashton, William F. Hansell, Robert Morris, Walter G. Wilson, Edward T. Steel.

The Bank of North America.—Directors—Thomas Smith, A. J. Lewis, James C. Hand, John H. Brown, Israel Morris, L. Audenried, W. L. Rehn, Henry Sloan, Jacob P. Jones, Henry Lewis, Charles S. Lewis, John H. Michener.

First National Bank.—Directors, C. H. Clark, S. A. Caldwell, W. S. Russell, E. W. Clark, James A. Wright, George F. Tyler, Robert B. Cabeen, George Philler, W. C. Kent.

Corn Exchange National Bank.—Directors, Alexander G. Cattell, Dell Noblit, Jr., Hugh Craig, Alexander Whilldin, John F. Gross, Philip P. Mingle, Samuel T. Canby, William Massey, Joseph W. Bullock, H. Wilson Catherwood, C. J. Hoffman, William P. Cox, Henry C. Howell.

ATTACK OF PARALYSIS.—Richard Consendine, for many years employed as messenger of the Southwark National Bank, was struck with paralysis on Friday evening, while engaged in his duties at the banking house, in Second street, below South, and died this morning. He had been much respected by all who were brought in contact with him.

THE COMMON COUNCIL CONTEST.—This afternoon a special meeting of Common Council will be held for the purpose of receiving and considering the papers in the contest of Henry Eisenbrown (Democrat) vs. Wm. H. White (Republican) for the seat in that Chamber from the Sixteenth ward.

ACCIDENT.—E. R. Helmbold, a well known insurance manager, slipped on the ice on Monday afternoon, and received a severe injury on the back, which it is feared will affect his spine. He was removed to his residence in West Arch street, where he is confined to his bed.

OUR CITY RAILWAYS.

The Tax They Respectively Paid in 1870 on Loans, Stock, and Net Earnings.

In the following table will be found the aggregate tax paid into the State Treasury during the year ending Nov. 30, 1870, by our various street passenger railways, on stock, loans, and net earnings:—

Union	$6,966·89
Citizen's (Tenth and Eleventh streets)	5,955·38
Second and Third Streets	4,514·75
West Philadelphia (Market street)	3,081·70
Frankford and Southwark (Fifth and Sixth streets)	3,281·14
Germantown (Fourth and Eighth streets and Girard avenue)	9,346·00
Hestonville (Arch, Race, and Vine streets)	3,185·87
Thirteenth and Fifteenth Streets	3,427·14
Green and Coates Streets	1,307·51
Girard College (Arch street and Ridge avenue)	2,003·95
Philadelphia City (Chesnut and Walnut streets)	600·00
Lombard and South Streets	809·46
Ridge Avenue and Manayunk	987·33
Giving a total of	$45,467·12
Against a corresponding total in 1869 of	$31,619·07
And a corresponding total in 1868 of	$29,061·46

THE CROWN PRINCE OF PRUSSIA.—The beautiful sword which was voted to Friedrich Wilhelm, Crown Prince of Prussia, by the German Patriotic Relief Association of this city, will to-day be taken to New York by a committee consisting of G. H. Pelham, Dr. Engel, and others, who will forward it to A. Kusenburg, a Philadelphian temporarily residing in Dusseldorf, who will at his earliest opportunity present it to the Prince in person.

LODGERS IN THE POLICE STATIONS.—The cold weather of last night was rather severe on the vagrants of our city, and the result was that the police stations were well-filled with lodgers. The guests numbered at the Second district, 61; Third, 128; Fifth, 42; Sixth, 54; Ninth, 35; Tenth, 50.

MASONIC NOTICE.—THE MEMBERS OF MONTGOMERY LODGE, No. 19, A. Y. M., also the GRAND LODGE OF PENNSYLVANIA, and the Order in general, are invited to meet at the Hall TO-MORROW, 11th instant, at 12 o'clock, to attend the Funeral of their deceased Brother, ROBERT J. PARK. The remains will arrive at the depot at 1 o'clock and proceed immediately to Monument Cemetery.
By order of the W. M.
1t CHARLES TIEL, Secretary.

WANTED—AN ORGANIST AND A CHORISTER
in a large Church in this city.
Please address, with terms and references,
1 10 5t C. E. W., this office.

CHESNUT STREET SKATING RINK, TWENTY THIRD AND CHESNUT STREETS.
SPLENDID SKATING.
BEAUTIFUL.
LIBERTY SILVER CORNET BAND
AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
FIRST GRAND COTERIE FANTASTIQUE,
MONDAY NEXT, January 16, 1871.
1t J. A. PAYNE & BRO.

FINE STATIONERY
AND
Card Engraving.
DREKA,
No. 1033 CHESNUT STREET,
9 13 tuths18p

CARRIAGES.
ESTABLISHED 1853.
JOSEPH BECKHAUS,
No. 1204 FRANKFORD Avenue,
ABOVE GIRARD AVENUE,
Manufacturer of exclusively FIRST-CLASS
CARRIAGES.
NEWEST STYLES.
Clarences, Landaus, Landaulettes, Close Coaches, Shifting qr. Coaches, Coupes, Barouches, Phætons, Rockaways, Etc., SUITABLE FOR PRIVATE FAMILY and PUBLIC USE. Workmanship and finish second to none in the country.
Fine and varied stock on hand—completed and in the works. Orders receive prompt and personal attention. All work warranted. 12 21 3mrp

BOOTS AND SHOES.
SKATING SHOES.
BARTLETT,
No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
1 13 thstuD31 ABOVE CHESNUT.

FURNITURE, ETC.
HOVER'S
PATENT SOFA BED.
All old and young bachelors, as well as ladies who keep old maid's hall, are now buying HOVER'S CELEBRATED PATENT SOFA BED. This is the only Sofa Bed that can be taken apart to cleanse it the same as a bedstead. All others are unsafe and liable to get out of repair. To be had only of the manufacturer and owner,
H. F. HOVER,
No. 230 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
1 2 tuf28trp PHILADELPHIA.

COAL.
ANTHRACITE COAL,
Per Ton of 2240 Pounds, Delivered.
LEHIGH—Furnace, $7·75; Stove, $9; Nut, $7.
SCHUYLKILL—Furnace, $7; Stove, $7·25; Nut, $6·25.
EASTWICK & BROTHER,
Yard corner TWENTY-SECOND Street and WASHINGTON Avenue. [8 20 rptf
Office, No. 228 DOCK Street.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, JANUARY Number, new vol., 1871, overflows with good things. Besides a Group of Portraits, giving excellent likenesses of the "Beecher Family," it has H. B. Claflin, R. B. Woodward, and some forty other illustrations, with rich reading on Physiognomy, Psychology, Ethnology, etc. The Mormons, who and what they are; their religion and social system; Dreams, their significance; The Study and Science of Man in outline, illustrated. Only 30 cents a number, or $3 a year. Newsmen have it. JOHN L. CAPEN, No. 26 N. NINTH Street, Philada., and S. R. WELLS, Publisher, No. 389 BROADWAY, N. Y. 1 7 4trp

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CORNELIUS & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS
OF
GAS FIXTURES
Wholesale and Retail
Salesrooms,
No. 821 CHERRY Street
PHILADELPHIA.
We have no store or salesroom on Chesnut street.
11 15 2m5p CORNELIUS & SONS

GROCERIES, ETC.
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS, NUTS, ETC.
MITCHELL & FLETCHER,
No. 1204 CHESNUT Street,
Invite examination of their EXTRA FINE STOCK of
Raisins, Figs, Oranges, Lemons.
Citron, Orange Peel, Lemon Peel.
Currants, Lady Apples.
Glace Apricots, Cherries,
Glace Figs, Pears.
Bellefleur Apples, Sweet Cider.
Prunes, English Walnuts. [11 10 thstu2mrp
Almonds, Pecans, Filberts, etc. etc. etc.

BETHLEHEM BUCKWHEAT
A fresh invoice just received in quarter barrels and small bags.
PEAK, FREAN & CO.'S CELEBRATED LONDON BISCUIT, received fresh by every steamer.
NEW GRENOBLE WALNUTS.
NEW PAPER-SHELL ALMONDS.
FINEST DEHESA LAYER RAISINS.
NEW SULTANA RAISINS, NEW SEEDLESS RAISINS, NEW CURRANTS AND CITRON.
FINEST QUALITY HAMS, DRIED BEEF AND BEEF TONGUES.
WILLIAM KELLEY,
N. W. Corner TWELFTH Street and GIRARD Avenue,
11 10 thstu PHILADELPHIA.

ESTABLISHED 1809.
Choice White Almeria Grapes,
In one-eighth kegs—own importation.
CHOICE QUALITY OF LADY APPLES,
PRIME HAVANA ORANGES, NEW ALMONDS RAISINS, WALNUTS, FIGS, PECAN NUTS, Etc. Etc.
COUSTY'S East End Grocery,
No. 118 South SECOND St.,
2 17 thstu Below Chesnut, West Side.

WINES.
DEFIANCE.
$18 PER CASE.
SPARKLING MOSELLE
A very few cases left.
Must be sold so as to close account. Sold by other houses at $22·50 per case.
H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,
The Wine Merchants,
No. 1310 CHESNUT St.,
11 11 fmw2m PHILADELPHIA.

GLOVES, ETC.
500 DOZEN
LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, AND CHILDREN'S GLOVES.
"La Belle" Kid Gloves, $1·25 per pair.
"Bartley" Kid Gloves reduced to $1·65.
Jouvin closing out at $1·65.
Joseph Glove, $1; best $1 Glove imported.
Children's "La Belle" Kid Gloves reduced to 87c.
Children's Cloth Gloves, all colors and sizes.
Ladies' Cloth Gloves, 25, 31, 38, 44, 50 to 75c.
Gents' Cloth Gloves, 44, 50, 65 to 75c.
Ladies' Castor Gauntlets, $1·25.
Gents' Underwear, closing out.
Ladies' Underwear, 75, $1, $1·25 up.
A lot slightly soiled Kid Gloves of all brands and all sizes, at 75c. per pair, to close out quick, at
BARTHOLOMEWS'
Great Kid Glove Emporium,
1 5 thstutf No. 23 North EIGHTH Street.